TOLEDO BLADE

VOL. L. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882. 35.

THE PALM-LEAF FAN.

BY J. E. MACKOY.

How dear to my heart is this old-fashioned treasure,
When mercury reaches a hundred degrees;
The heat of the sunbeams precludes every pleasure,
Except the broad palm-leaf that raises a breeze.
How ardent I seize it with hands that are glowing,
And quickly I wave it with greatest of ease;
It yields me a joy that you've no way of knowing,
Unless you've a palm leaf that raises a breeze.
A wide-spreading palm-leaf, a much-abused palm-leaf,
An old-fashioned palm-leaf that raises a breeze.

The north wind has gone far away for the Summer,
The south wind scarce rustles the leaves on the trees;
The east and the west wind in other climes linger,
There's naught but a palm-leaf to start a cool breeze.
The Japanese fancies may do for the giddy,
The hand-painted beauties some fair ones may please;
And others may like them of feathers and laces,
But give me the palm-leaf that raises a breeze
The wide-spreading palm-leaf, the much-abused palm-leaf,
The old-fashioned palm-leaf that raises a breeze.

Written Expressly for the Toledo BLADE.

Throne and Scaffold

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK II—THE KING.

CHAPTER XVII.

BLIND TO FATE.

The King and court made but a short stay at Pontefract, and then started on a semi-triumphal procession across the County of York to its chief Town, where they were received with an enthusiasm which was to be partly accounted for by the fact that, unlike Henry's previous royal progresses in the track of rebellion, it had been unstained by bloodshed.

The confiscation of estates and the payment of heavy fines were but small things, as compared to the dungeon and the scaffold. The royal clemency was attributed, and rightly, in a great measure, to the softening influences of the new Queen, whose youth, beauty and gentleness made her the very idol of the people at every Town and City honored by her presence.

The King, apparently every day more and more enamored of his bride, delighted in the warmth of welcome extended to her, and took every possible occasion of showing her in public, so that the journey through Yorkshire more resembled a perpetual fete than the progress of a monarch through a district, which had lately taken up arms against his authority.

From the day of leaving Pontefract, wherever the Queen was, Derham was not far distant, and Katherine's enemies noted with increasing delight, that though the Queen's behavior gave no actual occasion for scandal, she yet delighted in the presence of her old lover.

Again Cicely ventured to remonstrate with Her Majesty on the danger of thus displaying her partiality for one, with whom it was well known she had formerly been on the most intimate terms.

Katherine the woman, answered with piteous pleading, that no harm could result from the companionship; Katherine the Queen responded with dignified rebuke that the wife of Henry of England was the best guardian of her own honor.

Godfrey Tavener on his part sought, but sought in vain for an opportunity to speak his mind to Francis Derham, for Derham, foreknowing the reproach with which he was likely to be met, avoided his old friend and companion in arms, and when not in actual attendance upon his royal mistress, sought the society of the gayest and most dissipated of the gay and dissipated throng which formed the King's Court.

Meanwhile Marian Oughtred wore a smile of triumph on her lips as she passed to and fro in the Court circles, and there were rumors of secret meetings in her apartments, and constant communication between some of those who were jealous of the Queen's influence and certain members of the anti-Papal Council in London, of which Archbishop Cranmer was the head. All this Godfrey saw and heard with grief, knowing it boded no good to the consort of King Henry the Eighth.

It was on the walls of York, that Godfrey Tavener, freed for a while from the stately routine of Court duty, met Francis Derham who also had sought the fortifications of the Cathedral City to indulge in solitary meditation.

He started when confronted by Godfrey, and would have passed him with a haughty smile, but this Godfrey was by no means disposed to submit to, and barring the way he addressed him in terms of reproach, though without harshness:

"Derham," he said, "we are old friends, we have been companions in the court of love, and we have fought side by side, shoulder to shoulder. We have drank together, we have jousted together, we have feasted together, and by that friendship which you once possessed, and which, methinks, cannot be wholly extinguished, I implore you give me a portion of your leisure, for I would gladly talk with you on many matters."

"True," quoth Derham uneasily, "we have been friends, as you say, true that in many scenes and various, we have stood side by side, but there be certain matters on which even friends do not speak. In good sooth, Sir Godfrey, if thou comest to talk of old times, to recall merry adventures, or the perils we have endured in company, I am your good companion; if you are for cracking a bottle, there again I am with you, but if you would speak to me of my conduct, if you come laden with reproach, then understand, Sir Knight, I suffer no man, whatever claims of friendship he brings to back him, to criticize my actions, nor to speak to me of that, which concerns myself alone."

"By the mass, Derham, 'twould seem as if thou wouldst plant a quarrel on me. I love thee too well, Francis, to take offense at idle words. Listen to me—nay, thou shalt. Thou savest no one, friend or foe, shall dare criticize that which concerns thee alone. That of which I would speak concerns others beside thyself, and one in particular, one to whom you owe the fealty due to a woman, the allegiance due to a queen."

"Tush, man, tush. Leave me to the safe conduct of mine own affairs."

"That will I not, unless thou wilt give me the assurance which I, knowing what I know, have the right to ask."

"Go to. Who made Godfrey Tavener the censor of his betters?"

"'Tis in vain you seek to provoke me, Derham. I have a duty to perform a duty due to the friendship I bear thee, a still stronger duty that I owe to my Queen."

"Prate not to me of duty," retorted Derham, angrily. "Your measured words and sonorous sentences are those of a monk or priest. Strike off those spurs you wear, Sir Godfrey Tavener, crop close those locks, doff the silk and lace of a courtier, and in a dingy friar's robe with shaven crown, preach to the ignorant who may accept your moral precepts as the gospel. I tell thee I will none of them."

"And yet I would not see thee blind to fate," said Godfrey, sorrowfully. "Even now thy conscience is speaking to thee louder than my voice."

"Well," then, my young priest, who wouldst fain prove thyself my guardian angel, whether I will or no, tell me, in as few words as thy ready tongue can utter, what is it thou wouldst have me do?"

"Leave the court this very day and swear, by thy manhood, never to seek again to see the Queen."

"A truce to this idle jesting," said Derham, angrily, "or—" and he laid his hand menacingly upon his sword hilt.

"I do not fear thy anger, and I do not fear thy sword, and that thou knowest right well, but I implore thee, Derham, not by the friendship you once bore me—I will not appeal to so fragile a tie—but by the love thou hast for her, who is now thy sovereign. We who love do not seek to destroy that which we love. Were it but thine own life in peril, thou knowest I should speak a word of warning; did I find thee obstinate, I must perforce let thee find thine own way to the scaffold. But another life than thine hangs on this issue. The life of one who is dearer to thee than all the world besides, is forfeit, if thou wilt not listen to the voice of reason."

"Aye and better so," cried Derham with a swagger, "better that we two should perish together, upon Tower Hill, than that I should live an outlaw, and she continue to be the wife of a bloated libertine, on whose head chance has placed a crown, with the right over the lives and liberties of better men than himself. You have my answer, Sir Godfrey, make what you will of it. I have spoken treason—I know it—call the guard and bid them place me under arrest."

"Methinks 'twould be a kind act thus to save thee from thyself."

"I asked not thy advice, good sir," said Derham with a sneer, "thou hast unsolicited proffered the council, which to thy ignorance seemeth wisdom, but I would have thee know that Francis Derham brooks no dictation, and that he who presumes to speak with him, when he would remain alone, must answer with his sword, for his impertinence."

"This is arrant folly—'tis madness."

"Ha! what dost say? Defend thyself, or by St. George I spit thee on the spot."

So speaking, Derham whipped forth his blade and stood in an attitude of defense, but Godfrey made no motion to follow his example.

"Old friend and companion in arms," said he, sorrowfully, "thou hast many a time and oft had proof that I lack not courage. But—I will not fight with thee."

"Craven! Draw, I tell thee draw, or thy blood be upon thy own head."

"Even insult will not tempt me to draw upon thee."

"Ha! sayest thou that!" cried Derham, thoroughly enraged, "then I brand thee coward and poltroon."

With these words he twice struck Godfrey with the flat of his sword.

This insult was greater than Godfrey could stand. Indeed it was only the affection he bore Derham, which had enabled him so long to keep command over a temper, which was by nature as hot as that of his opponent's.

The next moment their swords crossed.

"Look to thyself," cried Derham with a triumphant laugh, "see well to thy guard, for by all the saints in the calendar I will punish thy presumption, ere thou be an hour older."

Though forced into the combat against his will, Godfrey knowing well the skill of his antagonist, exerted all his cunning to obtain the advantage. Thrust and parry; parry and thrust; they fought for some minutes neither gaining a point, Godfrey, cool and wary, contented himself at first, with acting on the defensive, while Derham attacked with a demoniacal fury, driving his opponent back, step by step, till Godfrey realized that his intention was rather to force him over the wall of the fortifications than to ensure his end by a thrust to the heart.

This knowledge forced Godfrey to greater exertions, and he, in his turn, became the attacking party. The swords clashed and glittered in the sunlight, as the two men, with stern, contracted brows, and set teeth, engaged in the deadly conflict. Both were well skilled in the art of fence, the angry passions of each were aroused, and it seemed as if the duel could but end in the death of one, when Derham, by a vigorous lunge, exposed himself, and Godfrey, engaging his blade with his own, by a sudden turn of the wrist, sent his sword flying high in the air, whence sparkling as it turned and twisted, it fell into a meadow beneath the walls.

"Strike," cried Derham unmoved, as he stood defenseless before his adversary.

"I give thee thy life," answered Godfrey, "on condition that thou dost this very day quit the court, and never again, even for the purpose of farewell, seek the presence of the sovereign lady, whom thou wouldst so cruelly wrong."

"I scorn to accept life on such conditions—strike."

"I am no executioner," replied Godfrey, as he returned his blade to its scabbard, "out thou art less than man to imperil the life of one whom thou hast professed to love, for thine own selfish pleasure."

"I would I had my sword again," cried Derham, passionately. "Had I but my trusty blade, I would choke the words adown thy throat."

"Go," cried Godfrey, and he waved his hand with a contemptuous gesture. "Go, and the saints send thee a better frame of mind when next we meet."

With these words Sir Godfrey Tavener turned upon his heel and retraced his steps to the Town, leaving Francis Derham glaring after him in rage and impotent fury.

And so ended a friendship, which commenced under the strangest circumstances, survived through many scenes and adventures, and died at the very moment when to one at least, it was of the greatest importance that it should be maintained.

That it should have been thus rudely severed was a matter of deep regret to Godfrey, for he had a sincere liking for the reckless, roving adventurer, but it was not alone on this score that he lamented the rupture.

As he walked back along the walls of the ancient City, he had ample time for thought, and it seemed to him that as Queen and lover alike refused to listen to the voice of reason, the doom of both was as effectually sealed as if the sentence of condemnation had been pronounced and the banners were already busy erecting the fatal scaffold upon Tower Hill.

"I would my sword had pierced his heart," said Godfrey, in his musings, "His life would have saved the Queen."

When, presently, he reached the old gateway, ancient even in those days, looking through the massive architecture to where the green and yellow landscape stretched in undulated pasture as far as the eye could reach his attention was attracted by a compact body of armed horsemen advancing quickly towards the Town.

Though well mounted on richly caparisoned horses, his quick glance immediately detected that they were none of the King's troops, and though the armor they wore was rich and heavy it was of a more cumbrous description than that of knights whose duty it was to attend upon their sovereign. As yet they were too far distant for him to distinguish by the heraldic devices on the shields and pennons they carried, the party to which they belonged, but yet in the general appearance of the force, there was something strangely familiar to him, and it was with a beating heart, as they drew nearer and nearer, that the first gleam of recognition became stronger and stronger, until at length he was convinced, that rapidly approaching the town he saw no other than his former lord, the Earl of Castletower and Lord of Risborough, who was doubtless on his road to York, to offer his homage in person to King Henry.

As he stood thus, watching the advancing cavalcade, his thoughts reverted to the time but a short while since, when he had quitted Risborough Castle in charge of a train conveying treasure to the King, a young, beardless stripling, with neither honor, fame or renown. Now he would meet his former lord, as one of the King's knights in high favor at court, possessed of the lands and woods of the dead Sir Richard Tenison, and about to be married to one of Queen Katherine's maids of honor, who herself at the time he had quitted the Town of Warsdale, was but a poor, nameless, friendless girl, the relative of the reputed witch, who had been so cruelly done to death at the Market Cross.

Time's revolutions had indeed brought about strange changes, and as the cavalcade drew near the gate, and he was able distinctly to discern the noble stalwart figure of the Earl, as he rode at the head of his troop it was with conscious pride that he drew himself up to his full hight and posted himself in such a position that he could not fail to attract the attention of the Lord of Risborough as he rode beneath the massive masonry of the arch.

Half a dozen of his old companions accompanied their Lord, but the rest were mostly strange faces to him, though in the rear in the same old rusted armor he remembered so well, rode Vamp, his red nose redder than ever, gleaming like a beacon from under his raised vizor.

The Earl of Castletowers proudly announced his titles and distinctions to the guard on duty at the gate, and desired to be conducted to quarters befitting his position till such time as it would suit his Majesty's pleasure to grant him an interview.

Then it was that Godfrey, pleased and proud that his altered circumstances should be seen, advanced with a courteous salutation, and as one of the King's Knights requested the honor of personally seeing to the needs of the Earl and his retainers.

The Earl for the moment failed to recognize the gallant knight, attired in all the bravery of a court where dress was made as close a matter of study as the use of the sword, though with a soldier's eyes he noted with evident admiration the close, well-knit figure, the handsome face and fearless front of the knight who proffered his aid in so courtly a manner. Then some familiarity in the features seemed to strike him, and he looked closer, and yet closer still.

"May it please you, Sir Knight, to inform us how we may address one to whom we are already deeply indebted for this courtesy."

"You may call me Sir Godfrey Tavener," he replied proudly; "one of the unworthy Knights of his Grace, King Harry of England, whom Heaven preserve.

"Death of my life?" cried the Earl. "It is in very truth, the stripling Godfrey, grown into a handsome, stalwart Knight, in favor with his sovereign, and I wager me with many a heart aching for his handsome face."

"The same, in verity, my Lord."

"Beshrew me, an it be not treason to say so, I had rather seen thee thus, Godfrey, rather have looked upon thy face than upon that of the King himself, and his fair bride, whom as well the saints protect."

"May it please you to follow me?" said Godfrey, after acknowledging in a suitable manner the speech of his former Lord.

"Aye! by the rood that will I, and his Majesty could not have given me a greater pleasure had he sent me the proudest noble in the land to escort me to his presence."

Then from the others, many of whom were his former companion in arms, came varied greetings, but Vamp, remembering the circumstances under which they parted, kept well in the background, and under some pretense lowered the vizor of his helmet.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE JOURNEY SOUTH.

The reception accorded by the King to the Earl of Castletowers was marked by a stately courtesy rather than a genial friendliness.

The King knew of the great power exercised by Godfrey's former lord from his inaccessible fastness in the north and had heard, perhaps, exaggerated accounts of his wealth and power, and while he was anxious to maintain friendly relations with one who would be an important enemy he at the same time desired to impress upon him the dignity of his sovereign.

All the pomp of State which it was possible to arrange at so short a notice was brought into play to impress the King's guests; rich arras decorated the castle hall in which a banquet was served in honor of the Earl; the outer walls were hung with banners bearing Henry's cognizance; music played at intervals and the ladies and knights appeared in their most gorgeous dresses, while the young Queen, in the glory of her youth and beauty, was, by the King's command, especially gracious to the royal guest.

The Earl of Castletowers in splendid apparel, though perhaps hardly cut after the fashion of that of the youthful gallants of the court, looked the very picture of a rough, hardy and robust warrior, and formed a notable contrast to some of those seated near him. His manner, though deferential to his sovereign, was cold and haughty to those others whom he regarded as his inferiors, and little calculated to ingratiate him in their good graces.

At the close of the feast a large, golden goblet, enriched with precious stones round the brim, was brought with much ceremony to the King, who, ordering it to be filled with spiced wine, handed it to the Earl and bade him pledge the Queen, which he did with a sturdy grace, receiving from her in return a bewitching smile and a gracious acknowledgement of his courtesy.

"And now, My Lord," quoth the King, "thou hast ridden far to do homage to us and to our bride, is there aught in which we can further thy wishes before we start upon our journey to the South."

"Nothing, my liege," replied the Earl. I crave nought for myself, but by permission I would beg your grace would be pleased to continue to extend your royal bounty and protection to—to my—kinsman—already knighted by your royal sword, Sir Godfrey Tavener."

"Thou canst ask nothing of us, my Lord," answered the King graciously; "you can request nothing on *his* behalf which we would not of our own royal will grant to him without prayer. We are under obligations to our trusty young knight, and trust us, Earl of Castletowers, it is our royal wish that he should attain to the greatest honor and highest rank which it is in our power to bestow.

Such words publicly spoken were in themselves an extraordinary honor, and the courtiers, ever on the lookout to welcome the rising sun of the royal favorite, crowded around Godfrey with compliments and congratulations at this new sign of the King's favor, but Godfrey stood as one dazed, his eyes fixed upon the Earl in eager questioning, and to all appearance unconscious of the gracious words the King had spoken.

"He called me his kinsman," he murmured to himself; "*his* kinsman. Who and what then am I?"

No sooner was the banquet at an end and the company dispersed, than Godfrey sought the lodgings which had been appropriated to the Earl and his retainers and anxiously demanded an audience with the Earl.

"What wouldst thou with me?" he asked, when Godfrey was ushered into his presence.

"My Lord you called me 'kinsman,' tell me I pray you, the meaning of those words. Who and what am I?"

"Seek not to know too much, young sir, in time thou wilt learn all, but until it be my pleasure to instruct thee, seek not to learn from me or any other the secret of thy birth."

"But my Lord—"

"Question me not—'twill be in vain, Thou knowest Godfrey I brook no interference with my will."

"But at least tell me—"

"I will tell thee nothing of that which thou desirest to interrogate me, yet there be other matters of which I would fain speak."

"Speak my Lord."

"I love thee, Godfrey, and have thy interests well at heart. I would see thee win thine own way in the world, fight thine own battles, and be beholden to none but thyself for advancement and honor."

"Believe me I wish nothing else," replied Godfrey.

"I know it, I know it of thee, Godfrey, and it delights me hugely to find thee here, honored by King and court, but I would have thee beware of the royal favor; depend not wholly on the promises that come from a throne. To-day thou art in favor, to-morrow thou mayest be in disgrace. Nay, nay, look not so indignant; I would not have thee think I believe thee capable of aught to deserve the King's displeasure, but royal favor is fickle as a bird upon the wing, and royal favorites make enemies e'en by being favorites. I leave thee to-day as one whom it delights his sovereign to honor; when next we meet it may be that thou wilt be an outlaw from the court of which thou art now an ornament. Should this thing come to pass, remember thou hast always a friend, perhaps more than a friend, in the Earl of Castletowers."

Godfrey bowed low in acknowledgment.

"Now thou art in royal favor it may seem but a little matter that a poor Earl should offer thee protection, but the day may come when thou wilt remember these words—and—now adieu. The King leaves to-night and I return to Risborough Castle. Farewell, Godfrey—and remember."

Godfrey pressed eagerly forward, for he would have questioned his one time Lord further on the matters of which he spake, but the Earl stepping back waved his hand to stay his further advance, and again repeating the single word "farewell," lifted the arras which dropped behind him and hid him from sight.

With a wondering brain and sorely puzzled as to what the strange words to which he had just listened might portend the young knight slowly returned to his own quarters, where he found everything in bustle and confusion preparatory to the immediate departure of the King and Queen with their attendant Court for London.

The journey South commenced that afternoon was signalized by the enthusiastic reception awarded to King Henry and his bride at all the Towns along the route. The inhabitants came forth with their offerings to appease the King for any share they might have been supposed to have in the recent risings, and vied with one another in the costliness of the welcome they could give the royal party, and the progress from Town to Town, while exceeding in magnificence anything of the kind that had ever been attempted by the inhabitants of the North, likewise replenished the King's all but exhausted exchequer.

Those who had prophesied that Henry would soon tire of his new Queen were forced to acknowledge that on the contrary each day seemed to endear her more to him, a fact which decided those who envied her her influence to press on with the plot which was to be swung as a mine beneath her feet as soon as the court reached London. Here Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was also busily working, collecting evidence which should at once and forever destroy Katherine's power over her uxurious husband.

Derham was with the Queen's train—this much Godfrey knew, but since the encounter upon the ramparts at York, the two had never met, nor was the young knight in any way anxious to seek out one who, in spite of all the claims of reason, had proved himself to be so utterly intractable.

Godfrey had not breathed a word of the duel fought upon the walls of the old Cathedral City, nor was it likely Derham had made his defeat public, and while yet upon the journey Marian Oughtred found occasion under pretense of her horse having cast a shoe, when she appealed to Godfrey as an old friend for his assistance. So it came about that these two were left temporarily in the rear of the cavalcade, and when Godfrey would have spurred his steed and forced her to do the same, in order to rejoin their companions she stretched forth her gauntleted hand and caught his bridle rein.

"Is my society so distasteful to you, Sir Knight, that I must e'en sue for the privilege of a few minutes conversation with the King's favorite?"

"I am honored by such a desire on the part of the beautiful Mistress Marian," Godfrey answered, with a sweeping bow.

Thus as two fencers salute each other before the combat these two commenced their duel of tongues.

"You have quarreled with Francis Derham," she said, half as a question, half as an assertion.

"Nay, lady, I do not lightly quarrel with old friends."

"Yet you have fought with him and disarmed him."

"Who told you this?"

"What matter, good knight, who told me, an it be the truth. Is it not so?"

"Aye, nasty it is, though it wonders me what babbler hath revealed the fact."

"There be many things known which those who would give their souls to keep secret wot not of."

"By my troth, it doubts me not there be spies about the court, answered Godfrey bitterly.

"Let that pass, so that you confess the truth that thou hast quarreled and fought with Master Derham."

"I have fought with him an thou wilt have me say so, but I have not quarreled with him."

"Thou art truly a brave knight to chop logic and twist meaning with a poor weak woman. Hast forgotten the days when thou wert glad to ride by my side, and when with bated breath and speaking eye thou besought a token of me in remembrance of the journey we made together to the Court. Although thou wert then but a lad unhonored by the King's spurs which now thou wear, methinks I liked thee better then than now. Thou art more learned in the ways of the world. Tell me Godfrey hast thou that token now?"

"Beshrew me, 'madam, but my memory serves me ill. I cannot rightly remember."

"Thou art false, Sir Knight, false to me, false to thy memory and false to thy gallantry. I wager me had I access to thy chamber, I would find it amongst a dozen gages. But tush! 'Tis of other matters I would speak to thee. Tell me of this man, thy companion, this friend with whom thou hast no quarrel, yet hast nigh slain in single combat on the walls of York."

"Fair lady, I have naught to tell. All that has happened is known it would appear, and since that morning of which you speak he hath not crossed my path."

"But the Queen—is he still on good terms with the Queen?"

"I know not, Madam."

"But you know right well of the time when thou wert courting Mistress Cicely that he was in constant intercourse with the Lady Katherine Howard?"

"I know nothing of this matter."

"Thou liest, Sir Godfrey. Thou knowest enough to strike the Queen's head from off her shoulders an thou wouldst speak."

"God forbid that I should use my tongue to such an end, even if I could."

"And yet it might be better for thee to speak opealy and fearlessly. You owe a duty to his grace, the King. Think well on't, there be others who can speak, aye and *will* speak when the time come, while those who can speak and won't speak—well, have you not heard of means by which e'en the dumb have been made to open their mouths."

"They may tear my tongue from my mouth before they make me speak evil of our Lady, Queen Katherine."

"Art thou also in love with her?" asked Marian, with a laugh.

"I am bound to her in all the honor of a man and a knight."

"What! to the dishonor of your King? Fie, for shame, Sir Godfrey; I thought not this of thee. I have sought for thee, though thou despisest and avoidest me. I have sought for thee, knowing thee to be a gallant gentleman, and, perhaps, remembering somewhat of the days when thou wert thrilled from heel to helm at the touch of my hand or the glance of mine eyes. I would serve thee, though thou givest me not the credit for meaning thee well. Listen—no sooner do we reach whichever palace it may please His Grace to hold a court but thou art in instant danger. Thy name is known to those who would part the King from a light woman whom he has been deceived into making his Queen, and who is false to him as she hath been to Derham and many others."

"The Queen is true. I will stake my life upon it."

"Stake not thy life in such a fragile matter as a woman's honor," replied Marian Oughtred."

"Judge not Her Majesty by—"

"By myself, thou wouldst say, an darest. Is it not so? As heaven is my judge, things have come to a strange pass that I, the daughter of one of the oldest and truest of King Henry's knights should be addressed this fashion by one who was but yesterday a beardless stripling; a maid of honor to Her Grace, Queen Anne of Cleves, accosted as if I were one of the light o' love damsels who make a mockery of a court around the upstart Katherine Howard! I would have thee know, Sir Knight, that there are those who have the courage to punish the insolence of such as dare to speak disrespectfully of Marian Oughtred."

"The saints forbid that I should utter a syllable that might savor of disrespect. Suffer me to go my own way lady and for the love of heaven go thine. The world is big enough for us both. Let us part friends and remain friends, but prithee ask me not concerning the early life of Queen Katherine, nor seek to make me disclose what Derham may have said in his mad freaks, for by my halidome I would sooner die than betray a companion."

"Thou knowest something then—something more than thou hast said?" cried Marian eagerly, 'beware Sir Godfrey, those who keep back knowledge affecting the King's honor are as bad as those who sin against him in person. I warn thee as a friend, as one who may some day have the power to render thee signal service, more than perhaps thou wottest of, that ere many hours have passed over thy head, thy life may be in danger shouldst thou still prove contumacious."

"I can add nothing to that which I have already told thee. An the King seek my life it is his to take; if he would shed my blood it bounds in my veins but for his service."

"Think of the fair Cicely," urged Marian artfully, hoping to move him to her purpose by reference to the girl he loved.

"I do indeed think of the fair Cicely, and know that she is so unlike the other damsels of the court that rather than counsel dishonor she would walk by my side to the scaffold. She loves the Queen she serves, Mistress Oughtred, and 'twere well if those who profess so great a desire for the King's honor were a little more circumspect in the words they use regarding his Queen."

"Prate not to me, upstart," cried Marian enraged; "A day will soon come when thou wilt plead at my feet for mercy and forgiveness," then the next moment sheadded soothingly: "And yet by my troth, thou art a gallant knight, and one it likes me well to meet. Think, Sir Godfrey—reflect, and be not rash."

"It needs no thinking, no reflection, Mistress Oughtred. I know my duty, and come what may, I will perform it."

"Thou art mad."

"Not so mad as those who guided by ambition, dazzled by the light which flashes from a throne, follow a jack-o'-lantern which in the end must sink them in the marsh of disgrace and quagmire of defeated hopes."

"Silence, Sir Knight, keep silence I abjure thee, or by the rood I may forget the tender thoughts that once I bore thee and denounce thee forthwith as traitor to thy King."

"It is not I who am the traitor, for it is not I who seek to wreck his happiness."

"I will bandy words no longer with thee, Sir Godfrey, but when thou art in the tower, when the rack awaits thee and the torturer's pincers are already glowing in the charcoal fire to tear thy flesh, then remember Marian Oughtred. She and she alone, perchance, may have power to save thee from the torment, and will tell thee, as she tells thee now, that 'twould have been wiser in thee this day to give in thy allegiance to the party which, within a month will govern England, rather than from a mistaken notion of miscalled honor, to link thy future with one whose fall is already decreed."

At this moment a mounted messenger, whose foam flecked horse and travel-stained dress proclaimed that he had ridden far and fast, was seen galloping towards them.

"Dispatches from his Grace the Archbishop," he cried, as he reined in his steed and presented a roll of papers tied together with silk and securely sealed.

Marian took them from his hand with a smile of gratification.

"Cranmer has discovered John Lapells and our cause *must* triumph," she cried as she hastily glanced over the written words which the messenger had brought her in hot haste from London. "For the last time, Sir Godfrey, will you join with us? Our success and Katherine's downfall is assured."

"Though my head pay the penalty I will never turn traitor," he replied haughtily.

Marian Oughtred laughed contemptuously. "Then perhaps, Sir Virtue, you will escort me to my companions," and without waiting his reply she set spurs to her horse and galloped after the cavalcade, which was some three quarters of a mile ahead.

Godfrey, as in duty bound, followed close at her heels, but to all appearances she was unconscious of his presence, and never so much as turned her head or addressed him again.

TO BE CONTINUED.

It is reported that Gen. Abe Buford will soon start a "Christian Army" paper at Louisville.

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

One more unfortunate,
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate,
Gone to her death!

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young and so fair.

Look at her garments
Clinging like cerements;
Whilst the wave constantly
Drips from her clothing;
Take her up instantly,
Loving, not loathing.—

Touch her not scornfully!
Think of her mournfully,
Gently and humanly,
Not of the stains of her;
All that remains her
Now, is pure womanly.

Made no deep scrutiny
Into her mutiny,
Rash and undutiful;
Past all dishonor,
Death has left on her
Only the beautiful.

Still for all slips of hers,
One of Eve's family—
Wipe those poor lips of hers
Oozing so clammily.
Loop up her tresses
Escaped from the comb,
Her fair auburn tresses;
Whilst wonderment guesses,
Where was her home?

Who was her father?
Who was her mother?
Had she a sister?
Had she a brother?
Or was there a dearer one
Still, and a nearer one
Yet, than all other?

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
O! it was pitiful,
Near a whole City full,
Home she had none.

Sisterly, brotherly,
Fatherly, motherly
Feelings had changed;
Love, by harsh evidence,
Thrown from its eminence,
Even God's providence
Seeming estranged.

Where the lamps quiver
So far in the river,
With many a light
From window and casement,
From garret to basement,
She stood, with amazement,
Houseless by night.

The bleak wind of March
Made her tremble and shiver;
But not the dark arch,
Or the black flowing river;
Madfrom life's history,
Glad to death's mystery
Swift to be hurled—
Any where, any where
Out of the world!

In she plunged boldly,
No matter how coldly
The rough river ran,
Over the brink of it;
Picture it—think of it,
Dissolute man!
Lave in it, drink of it,
Then, if you can.

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young, and so fair!

Ere her limbs frigidly
Stiffen too rigidly,
Decently, kindly,
Smooth and compose them;
And her eyes, close them,
Staring so blindly!

Dreadfully staring,
Through muddy impurity,
As when with the daring
Last look of despairing,
Fixed on futurity.

Perishing gloomily,
Spurned by contumely,
Burning insanity,
Cold inhumanity,
Into her rest,
Cross her hands humbly,
As if praying dumbly,
Over her breast.

Owning her weakness,
Her evil behavior,
And leaving, with meekness,
Her sins to her Saviour.

ALL IS FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR.

I.

Certainly Gresham was very much in love. There could be no doubt about that; his temper had become so uncertain, and he was so continually having his hair cut, which latter fact alone would have carried conviction to my mind—to me, Mostyn, who had known him from a boy, to me, his particular friend and ally. At first sight there seemed nothing to account for the irritability of his temper, or anything likely to prevent the course of his true love from running as smooth, and probably as dull, as ditch-water. Gresham was tall and good-looking, and, what was more to the point of these days, had a good property and $5,000 a year. The young lady, too, on whom he had conferred his affections, although discreet, as a young lady should be, certainly did not seem to regard him with aversion. To the outward and superficial eye Gresham's affairs seemed flourishing enough. But looking deeper there was a worm in the bud of Gresham's young affections.

Sir Thomas Merivale, the parent of the young lady, was that worm, and a worm that showed unfortunately no likelihood of turning. Sir Thomas was gouty and splenetic, and a screw, and would 'see no company.' There was not a house in the County where Lady Merivale and her daughters had not been staying, but not a soul would Sir Thomas allow his open-hearted hospitable Irish wife to ask into the house in return, the result being that the following Winter the two pretty Miss Merivales visited but little, and the Winter after that, still less, to the increasing desperation of Gresham and myself, who had gone from ball to ball in the hope of meeting them. It was a crying shame, Gresham said to me, as we drove moodily home discussing the ball of the night before, where we had counted on meeting them, but had not done so. Why, he had not seen her for a month or more, he growled, although he only lived five miles off, and how was he to make himself agreeable, he should like to know, if he never saw her, and how was he ever to get proposed, as he styled it, if he never met her? It was not to be borne.

'Why don't you write?' I suggested.

'But I have not got to that stage yet,' rejoined Gresham. 'She does not know me well enough. That is just the point, and how I am ever to get her to is the other point. Why, if I wrote now she might refuse me, and then break her heart, poor thing, when she came to know me, and to find out what a nice chap I was. No, I must make myself more agreeable first; and—hang it, I always come back to the same point—how is that to be done?'

'I might,' he went on musingly, after a pause, 'I might have a sudden kind of longing for taking sketches of Merivale House and the grounds about. Haven't they got an almug tree, or a something unlike anything else? Cold work rather though on a campstool at this time of year, eh? and I never could draw anything but Julius Cæsar in a top-hat. Couldn't manage it that way, I'm afraid.' He thought for a moment, and then went on: 'I might follow them to the sea. I know they generally go to Scarborough, and I might hang about on the Spa, and go to the Aquarium, and see something of them that way. But then I should have to cockle out in a boat (one must do it at the seaside) at the risk of upsetting either my outer or my inner man, and, by George! I should meet the Beresford Greens there and those great girls, and I should never be able to keep clear of them. No; that won't do either.

"Well," he added with a long-drawn sigh, stopping his horses, 'here is your gate, old fellow, so ta-ta! Come up to Wolverton to-morrow, some time in the morning, and bring your gun and we'll have a look round and see what we can get."

I watched him drive off in the direction of Wolvercote, which was about two miles distant from my paternal roof. Handsome Bob Gresham! What fast friends we had been since we had fought and quarreled together at school, since we had rowed in the same boat at Cambridge, since he had come in for his father's estate of Wolverton, since I had taken up my abode in London as a clerk in the Civil Service. We saw comparatively little of each other now, but whenever I ran down home for a few weeks, a day seldom passed without either my going over to Wolvercote, or his driving over to 'look me up.' His growing attachment to Miss Merivale had given me much pleasure, and I had no fears for his ultimate success. I could not help laughing, as I turned toward the house, at his impatience of not being able to advance his suit with all the speed he desired.

* * * * * * * *

Of course I went over to Wolvercote next morning, and as was my custom repaired at once to the library, where Gresham was generally to be found. To my surprise the door was locked, and my turning of the handle was followed by a low wrathful muttering, and then a loud 'Who's there?'

I explained.

The door remained locked. 'What do you want?'

I was astonished. 'You told me to come,' I said.

'Well, then, you may as well go back at once. I am awfully busy, and I can't do with you now.'

'Nonsense!' I said, hammering at the door.

I heard a chair pushed back. The door was unlocked, and opened a very little, and Gresham's head appeared in the aperture.

I say old chap,' he said gravely, 'without joking, I do wish you'd go back now.'

I looked at him astonished, for I knew he meant it. I suppose he perceived the amazement of my face, for he added as he half led, half pushed me to the door of the conservatory, 'come over to breakfast to-morrow. Half past 9. Mind you don't forget.' And some sudden idea seeming to strike him, he burst out laughing. I was not sure I could come next day. I did not know. He need not expect me till he saw me. In short, I was a little cross.

'Oh! nonsense! You can come fast enough if you like.'

I was half way down the steps when he called excitedly after me. 'Oh! and I say, when is your leave up?'

'My leave? Oh, about the middle of January, I suppose.'

'Famous!'

He stood for a moment in the doorway, watching me depart, and then, after shouting 'Half past 9 to-morrow morning. Don't forget,' he burst into another loud laugh and disappeared. What had he been doing? What could it mean?

* * * * * * * *

The following morning among my letters was a small square one directed in a delicate feminine hand. It was an invitation from Lady Merivale to stay at Merivale House for a ball! I read the note twice over before I could believe my eyes. To stay in the house and I living so near! I felt quite giddy. Was it possible Julia had asked Lady Merivale? But no, Julia never could. Did Lady Merivale think—but no, Lady Merivale never could have thought!—

'And that good natured Lady Merivale has asked me to bring all the three girls,' said my mother, looking up from a similar note. 'How thoroughly nice of her.'

I hardly heard the chorus from the three girls in question. I seized my hat, and rushed out of the house in the direction of Wolvercote. What would Gresham say to this?

II.

Gresham was on the lookout for me, and breakfast was ready on the table. I bolted out at once with 'Have you read your letters!'

'Not I!' said Gresham carelessly. 'I never do till after breakfast.'

'And what do you think is in this one, this one that came for me this morning?' I cried exultingly, holding the letter over my head. 'Don't you know the writing?'

'It's like Lady Merivale's,' said Gresham quietly. I remember now the studied calmness of his manner, but I was far too much excited to notice it at the time.

'And it is from Lady Merivale, and they are going to give a ball! And would you believe it, of all things on earth, they've asked me to stay in the house, when we are not two miles off. It's the oddest thing I ever knew. There, take it, and read it yourself.' And I thrust the letter into his hand.

'Eh! What! Odd!' exclaimed Gresham as he held the note in his hand without opening it. 'I say, there's nothing odd about asking you to stay in the house, is there?'

There was something so disconcerted in his face and manner that I burst out laughing. 'Odd!' I went on. 'Well, I think it is rather when we live next door. You're jealous, Gresham, you're jealous. You'll see they will only have asked you for the evening. And then another thing,' I continued, 'they have asked me into the house, and they ask father and mother for the evening, and three daughters! Fancy wanting three!'

But man, said Gresham, more anxiously still, with an uneasiness that seemed quite unaccountable, 'there's nothing—nothing odd, is there, in asking three daughters? Why, I should have thought Amy was old enough to go, and it is hard lines to be left behind. Your mother was not surprised, was she? Eh, Mostyn? She did not think it was odd.'

'But let us find yours,' I said, without noticing his last remark, and I began rummaging among the heap of letters awaiting him on the side table. 'I want to see whether you are asked into the house too. Why, I declare there is not one for you at all. What can it mean

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

It is reported that Gen. Abe Buford will soon start a "Christian Army" paper at Louisville.

It was a favorite remark of Daniel Webster that Gantemala would never be satisfied until it Gastemvalleg.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

An English Judge held that a young man who walked home with a girl and said he hoped his wife would have just such a lisp as she had was guilty of proposing marriage.

A lady of Portland, Me., acquired a habit of eating cloves until she consumed a quarter of a pound a day. She became dangerously ill, with all the symptoms of poisoning.

A lady indignantly writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* saying that on transatlantic steamers the British traveler slides the contents of every dish of delicacies on his own plate while the ladies starve.

A Chattanooga negro was looking up a chimney when a bolt of lightning came down and stripped the buttons off his vest. When he got his head from the fireplace that if he had known that cat was up there, and calculating to come down, he wouldn't have got in the way for $5.

Four fashionable London theaters, the Royalty, Prince of Wales, Stand, and Criterion, are ordered closed by the Lord Chamberlain, who considers them fire traps. The first will be extensively altered, the next two wholly rebuilt, and the latter abandoned.

Continental customs—The father of an elderly damsel to marriageable young man: "On the day that I give you my daughter Adele I will deposit 100,000 francs with M. Lafitte." Francois—"Thanks, dear sir, but suppose you give me the 100,000 francs and deposit Mlle. Adele with M. Lafitte."—*Quiz.*

Even the Indians are becoming Prohibitionists out West. Some of the red men at the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, have asked the agent to post notices offering $50 reward for evidence by which any person is convicted of furnishing liquor to Indians under the law, and the savages will themselves pay the money.

It is serenely claimed by a Bradford editor that a young lady in charge of a local telephone office has such dulcet tones that when she is talking through the instrument the wire between the stations becomes an Æolian harp, and little birds fly out to roost on the line, in order to learn new music for their songs.

The Indians never cook within their houses, believing that should they do so the steam would collect on their clothing and draw the lightning. A recent lecturer on their customs, while declining to indorse this belief, says: "I know that an Indian wigwam is never struck by lightning, and that no Indian has been killed by lightning in 100 years."

"Why, what sort of wall-paper is that that you've been buying? Green? Why, its full of arsenic!" "So I found out after it came home, and my husband wanted me to send it back, but I thought it would be a pity to sacrifice the deposit we had paid on it, so I'll put it up in the spare bedroom—the guest-chamber, you know!"—*From the French.*

A girl from Cincinnatah
Kept on growing fat and fattah,
Though she diebed on battah
For a yeah.
In vain she tried to scattah
All the adiposal mattah,
Till the doctor said she'd bettah
Stop her leah.
—*Baltimore American.*

Parisian society is considerably Anglicized. The cafés are taking the names of taverns and bars. The aristocrats give their children English names, and it is considered the right thing to have none but English servants and speak to them in English. Dinner is served in the English style. On some tables even English dry sherry has made its appearance. The Prince of Wales is the modern French exquisite's model of manners and elegance.

Nahant, a rocky Peninsula near Boston, where a few rich people go every summer in quest of pure air, had a severe outbreak of typhoid fever last year, there being about 80 cases. Nearly all, an investigation shows, were due to bad drinking water. These people, who gave much attention to upholstering, sunk wells and let the water take care of itself. Out of 100 wells and cisterns examined, 111 were bad.

An unforseen consequence of cutting the Suez Canal is the intrusion of sharks in large numbers into the Mediterranean Sea, with terrible resulting havoc among the smaller edible fish. Formerly a shark was almost a curiosity in the Mediterranean, and there was no choicer or better stocked fishing ground in the world. The fishermen of the Provencal coast supplied the cities of France with the best of piscatorial food, and in never-failing abundance; but they now have difficulty in furnishing half the quantity that they then obtained with ease.

A little child in Troy was poisoned by touching its lips to the gay covers of a book with which it was amusing itself. An investigation showed that the coloring matter contained arsenic. Despite the serious nature of the happening there is a comical side. The book in question was found to be a copy of the report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"What Ails this Heart of Mine," is the heading of a story that is going the rounds of the papers. I suppose he saw his girl out riding with another fellow. There is nothing that makes the heart get up and pound ribs and caroom on the other vital parts and jump up and down like a churn dasher, and then get tired and keep so still you think it has stopped beating forever, as to see your girl out riding with another fellow, we are told.—*Peck's Sun.*

At an Eastern revival meeting the minister, in the course of his remarks, informed the congregation that he was conductor of a salvation train; the accommodations were first-class, that there were no misplaced switches to fear, and that Peter was waiting to receive them at the depot at the other end of the line. Thereupon a tall, gaunt, keen visaged man in the outskirts of the crowd, addressing the clergyman, said:

"I'm a good deal concarned in what yeon hev to say, stranger, and of yeou kin git me a back seat on enny of them air keers for half price, I'll buy a ticket."

FOR THE LADIES.

To be a good swimmer the mouth should always be kept shut. Women are seldom good swimmers.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

It is said that some Boston women got lost up in the Catskills the other day, and this is the way they called for help: "Will some refined and educated person of the male sex kindly direct us to the road communicating to the Grand Hotel?"

The Prince of Wales lately received a diverting reply from the Mayoress of a midland County town, whom he offered to escort to the refreshment room. "Thank your Highness," said the lady, "but I'm shampooing a couple of ladies, and I don't like to leave them."

Dennie Fulcher is a Georgia young lady of refinement and excellent social connections. She has just married Willie Loo Chong, a Chinaman. But he has lived in Augusta 10 years, is a prosperous merchant, wears American clothes, has cut off his cue, and belongs to a church.

On her wedding day, an Indiana girl wrote something, sealed it in an envelope, and gave it to a personal friend. "If I am alive six months from now," she said, "give this back to me unopened. If I am dead, read it." On the day that the half year expired, the bride committed suicide, and the enclosure was found to be a statement that she expected no joy from the marriage, but was willing to give it a trial before deciding to take her life.

A young Irish girl in Milwaukee who had eloped with a colored man was captured, brought back and arraigned before her father.

"Yer no daughther of moine, Mary," exclaimed the broken-hearted parent, "to be runnin' away wid a naygur."

"Aisy now, father," returned Mary; "how could I tell he was a naygur? Shure, we were married in the dark."

She was a shrewish looking woman and the Magistrate eyed her suspiciously as he said:

"You are charged, madam, with violence toward your husband."

"Am I a worm," she responded, "that won't turn when its trod on? I guess not!" and she glanced round the Court-room as if to discover the individual bold enough to challenge the veracity of that declaration.

"Did he give you any provocation?" continued his Honor in a lower and more conciliatory tone.

"Plenty of it. He called me his shattered idol, Judge, and as I never take no sass from no man, I licked him."

The Court gently observed that the case would have to go over.

THERAPIA.

The Place Where the "Constantinople" Conference Is Being Held.

Diplomatic Etiquet in European Conferences—The Order of Precedency—Changes Effected During the Last Hundred Years—A Most Romantic and Salubrious Summer Resort—The Wondrously Beautiful Bosphorus—The House of Count Cortt, the Italian Ambassador, Where the Meetings of the Conference are Held—Magnificent Palaces and Gardens—The Favorite Resort of Foreign Ambassadors and Rich Merchants—The Sultan's Seraglio and Their Four Thousand Inmates—Ruled by a Female Parliament—Why Reforms are Impossible in Turkey—Abdul Hamid a Puppet in the Hands of Women—His Court the Costliest and Laziest in the World.

Correspondence of the Brooklyn Eagle.

THERAPIA ON THE BOSPHORUS, July 18.

A hundred years ago the meeting of a European conference like that which is now being held here would have been almost impossible, owing to the disputes which must have arisen between the ambassadors and precedency. Until the Congress of Vienna put an end to these squabbles once and for all, by framing a simple and sensible rule which reduced precedence in a question of seniority, or sometimes of alphabetical order, diplomatists spent most of their time in grumbling about slights they had received from one another. Some of these slights were intentional, others arose from accident. Lord Stair, while Ambassador to the Court of Louis XV., was overtaken one day as he was going from Paris to Versailles, by the coach of the Spanish Ambassador. His coachman shouted to the driver on the other box to slacken speed, because it was a grave breech of manners that one envoy should outstrip another; but the Spaniard, who seems to have had the best team, drove by boorishly, whereon a regular "bumping" race ensued, the English coachman making deliberate attempts to pole the coach of his Spanish Excellency. In the upshot the Spanish Ambassador had to make a sort of excuse to Lord Stair, alleging that his coachman did not understand English, but probably he was well pleased at the triumph which he owed to his horses' legs. The Spanish diplomatists were always a haughty and quarrelsome set, who were never content to take the second place when the first could be had by finessing or pushing. Armed encounters between the retinues of rival ministers used to be of frequent occurrence, and the broken heads which resulted led to interminable exchanges of diplomatic notes. During the reign of Louis XIV. the servants of the French Ambassador had a free fight outside St. Peter's, one Easter Sunday, with those of the Spanish Ambassador, and it was the latter who got the best of it. Having driven the Frenenmen from the piazza, they upset the ambassadorial coach, cut the traces and turned the horses loose, after hacking their tails off—a barbarous as well as insulting outrage. The Pope had to eat

HUMBLE PIE

over this affair, for the Grand Monarque was furious and talked of sending an expedition to Rome unless reparation was done him. Reparation consisted, in those times, in handing over the culprit servants of one Embassy to the tender mercies of the Ambassador who had been aggrieved, and this mighty personage would generally cause them to be soundly whipped in his courtyard. But it was seldom that the real culprits got the whipping, for Ambassadors naturally felt kindly toward the menials who had done battle in their honor. Their usual course was to apply to the Government to which they were accredited for a loan of prisoners from some common jail, whom they would dress up in their liveries and then send to be beaten, or else they would hire rogues who consented to be whipped for a gratuity. Either arrangement was winked at for then, as now, a slight put on an Ambassador's livery was considered as offered to the Ambassador himself. As late as 1846 the French Minister at Madrid, writing to M. Guizot about an assault which his chasseur had suffered from a Spanish policemen, said feelingly: "I received a kick in the person of my servant."

BY DIPLOMATIC COURTESY.

The Papal Nuncio, when there is one, nowadays takes precedence of all the envoys at a court, and speaks for the diplomatic body on State occasions, such as New Year's Day receptions, birthdays, etc. The rest of the envoys rank by seniority, dating from the time of their appointment, the Ambassadors coming first, then the Ministers, then the *charges d'affaires.* In the case of a conference, precedency was by the alphabetical order in which the countries stand in the French language—an arrangement which gives Germany (Allemagne) the first place among the Great Powers, and Great Britain the fourth. Prince Bismarck, who has always resented the diplomatic supremacy of the French tongue, and who writes his dispatches in German, ought, for consistency's sake, to have stipulated that alphabetical order should be determined in each country according to its own language; but as Germany would not gain by the change, the Chancellor is content to let matters stand. Ambassadors Resident are now accredited by the Great Powers only, by Turkey, and by the Papal See; all the other countries send Ministers, whose style is Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and whose privileges are not quite equal to those of Ambassadors.

AN AMBASSADOR

is the "trusty and right well beloved cousin and counselor" of the potentate who appeals to him, and he may at all times claim private audience of the monarch at whose court he resides, and speak to him without any Secretary of State being present. Thus M. Benedetti claimed audience of the King of Prussia at Ems, in 1870, and the slight of which he complained lay in the King's disregarding a right which he possessed as Ambassador, but would not have possessed had he been simply a Minister. Ambassadors again are supposed to be invested with full power to treat on any subject, and it is not etiquet that they should talk of referring to their government for further instruction (as Ministers may do), except in cases involving extraordinarily important questions like the present conference.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE.

The meetings of the present conference on the Egyptian question are held at Therapia, in the house of Count Cort, the Italian Ambassador. The Count is 55 years old and first became generally known in connection with the Alabama arbitration. He was for 15 years Secretary of the Italian Embassy in London, and then served as Italian Minister to Sweden, Spain, Holland, America and Constantinople. Therapia is an aristocratic Village of European Turkey, on the west shore of the Bosphorus, 7½ miles north northeast of Constantinople. Its name in Greek signifies "healing," and which, by the salubrity of its atmosphere justifies the appellation. It is here that the British, French, Russian, Spanish, Italian and Sweden Ambassadors have their Summer residences. In the pretty little bay which it borders, Medea, returning from Colchis with Jason, landed and unpacked the coffer enclosing the magical drugs and philters, and thence, says the legend, and not from its salubrity, the place derived its ancient name of Pharmaceus, now transformed into Therapia. It is a

DELIGHTFUL LOCALITY.

The shore on each side of the Bosphorus is one unbroken but irregular line of white palaces with terraced gardens, mosques and minarets, reflecting in the blue water. The hills above are covered with cypress trees, pretty kiosks, gardens and wooded slopes. In the day time it is by no means an uncommon thing to see a bowsprit peeping in at your window, the water is so dewp close to the shore. One can see down to the depth of 39 feet on calm days, and it is charming to watch the different sorts of silvery and many tinted fish swimming about, sword fish darting along, and immense porpoises gamboling and romping with the bright foming waves further out. At night, every ripple, every stroke of the oar is a phosphoric flash of light, and the track of a caique on the soft gray, shadowy water, is as like a fairy phantom as anything one can well conceive. Numberless sea gulls and sea swallows fly about Therapia, but the most remarkable are a small, dark gray gull, with wings lined with silvery white. These are said by the boatmen to be

THE SOULS OF THE GUILTY WIVES

drowned in its waters. They are forever flying rapidly up and down, and night or day they never seem to rest. Poor lost souls! As the punishment of drowning in the Bosphorus is now almost abolished, I suppose there will soon be no more. The quay at Therapia, along the shore, is so irregular and narrow, that when the Bosphorus suddenly lashes itself into a fury, as it often does, one can scarcely escape a dash of its waves. It is bordered by cafes, decorated with a luxury rare in Turkey, hotels, pleafure houses and gardens. There are some magnificent private residences here. The first large one from my hotel is that of a rich Greek banker. Through the trellis arches of the walled garden I caught a tantalizing glimpse of the lovliest Eastern flowers in their fullest beauty—three terraces one above another, the walls clothed with luxuriant creepers and the hills of Therapia behind. The palace of the French Embassy is a very fine old house, once belonging to Prince Ypsilanti. Its vast white stone hall and fountain, with windows almost darkened with shady plants and flowers, looking deliciously cool and pleasant to the passer by. Behind rise terraced gardens, planted with ancient trees of immense hight, incessantly shaken by the breezes of the Black Sea. From the highest elevation the view is magnificent. The coast of Asia spreads before you the shady freshness of the waters of the Sultans, and in the distance rises the Mountain of the Giant, where tradition places the bed of Hercules. The white sails pass and repass, or go and come, in the distance, like giant sea birds, and thought, like the view, loses itself in infinity. The rich merchants of Constantinople possess country houses here, where every night they are conveyed by steamboat, to be reconveyed to their places of business every morning. Upon the terrace near the quay, after sunset, the Greek and Armenian ladies promenade, superbly dressed. The lights of the *cafes* and the houses blend in the water with the silvery wake of the moon and the reflections of the stars. A breeze, laden with perfume and freshness, sighs gently, and waves the air like a fan moved by the invisible hand of Night. Orchestres of Hungarian musicians give to the echos the waltzes of Strauss, and the bulbul sings the poem of his loves with the rose hidden beneath the tufts of the myrtles. After a day of heat the frame, reanimated by the balmy air, feels a delicious sense of being, and it is with regret that one retires to rest.

THE ITALIAN EMBASSY

is more shut in, the entrance being quite shaded with luxuriant myrtles and other shrubs, but the windows and terrace gardens face the Bosphorus, and command a lovely view. The first floor consists of four large parlors. The two facing eastward are now placed at the disposal of the Conference. They are luxuriously fitted up with comfortable divans, elegant tapestry and costly paintings, the last being a fortune in themselves. The front parlor, in which the members of the Conference meet during their deliberations, is 50 feet long by 35 wide, having in its center a long table covered with a green cloth. The walls are covered with pictures illustrating various events in Italian history, a conspicuous place being appropriated to the landing of Garibaldi at Naples.

THE SULTAN'S SERAGLIO,

whose buildings stretch to the length of a mile and a half, within a mile from Therapia, contains more than 3,000 inmates, and is a City itself. Here the government of the empire is carried on chiefly by women and children. The viziers and ministers are but the servants of these secluded creatures, and although at times, a statesman, supported by a strong palace clique, may wield real power, he seldom does so for long, nor is his power very great. From the moment when he enters office he is secretly assailed by a host of enemies whom he does not see, and whom he cannot disarm or propitiate. All he knows is that while these foes are intriguing against him, the women and slaves to whose influence he owed his place are fighting for him, and so long as they keep the upper hand, he will be safe. But he may be upset at any moment by a sudden shifting of the majority in the secret female parliament which rules the land, and under such circumstances he cannot be expected to throw much zeal into his policy. A Turkish Minister who is advised to begin reforms may promise all that an Ambassador demands, but he well knows that any innovation he attempted would disturb vested interests which might happen to be defended by some Circassian favorite of the Sultan's, or by some insolent *baltadji*, the confidential servant for the time being of the Sultan's Valide. As for the Sultan, as a rule he is as much at their mercy as his ministers. A puppet in the hands of women, he never knows exactly who rules him, but is obliged, for peace's sake, to do as his mother, sisters, kadines or favorites order. More than one Sultan, weary to death of Seraglio intrigues, would have been glad to make a clean sweep of his female court, if any step in this direction would have led to conspiracy and deposition. In a country where the laws of succession to the throne are very confused, a Sultan is obliged to act cautiously, lest he should stir up pretenders whose claim to the throne might prove quite as good as his own. The loyalty of the people, which is great toward the office of the Padishah, is almost null as regards the individual who holds the office, so that, provided that there be a Sultan, the people care little who he is, nor would they be disposed to take up arms for any Padishah who had been deposed by a palace plot. The Seraglios—for there are two, the new one, where the court of the reigning Sultan resides, and the old one to which the favorites of departed Sultans are relegated—harbor between them some

FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS,

and are a source of ruinous expense to the Treasury. Not only are the allowances of the Sultans, Kadines, Ikbals (favorites,) and *guieuzes* (aspirant favorites) large, but the ways of the palace are extravagant. Each of the Imperial ladies has her *diara*, or retinue of companions, male and female servants; and all these people scatter gold about without counting whenever they have a whim to satisfy. Sultans do not contract regular marriages, and the reigning lady at the Seraglio is never the Sultan's wife, but his mother. She bears the title of Sultana Valide, and all the inmates of the Seraglio owe her servile obedience. Her household consists of about 200 servants and guards. Next to her in rank comes the Hasnadar Ousta, or Mistress of the Treasury, who is generally a shrewd old woman, promoted from the ranks of domesticity for her talents in gossip and housekeeping. If the Sultana Valide dies the Hasnader succeeds her as Queen of the Seraglio; and this arrangement sometimes leads to strange consequences. Under Abdul Medjid the place was ruled for years by a Hasnader who had been a washerwoman, and whose chief adviser was a churlish baltadji (hewer of wood), who could not read, but who had the power of dismissing Viziers. It was, in fact, the baltadji who ruled Turkey. After the Hasnader come the Sultan's semi-lawful wives and favorites in the following order. First, the four kadines, who rank as spouses until His Majesty divorces them and gives them in marriage to some Pasha, which he does pretty often; then the ikbala or favorites, to the number of five or six, and then the aspirant favorites, whose number is unlimited.

A GIRL IN THE SERAGLIO,

even if she be a simple *cavedji*, or coffee-bearer, becomes a *guieuzes*, or aspirant favorite, from the mere fact of the Sultan's making a complimentary remark on her. The word is derived from *guieuz*, eye, and it means a girl who has attracted the master's glance. If, for instance, His Majesty, while visiting one of his relatives, carelessly remarks, "What a pretty girl that is who brought in the coffee," the damsel is at once, and without further parley promoted to the rank of *guieuzdi*, which gives her a suite of apartments, a *daira* and a claim on the imperial exchequer for the remainder of her life, or until the Sultan finds her a husband. As every one who marries from the Seraglio takes with her her clothes, jewels, furniture, servants, carriage and a lump sum in money, which often amounts to thousands of dollars, it may be imagined how the civil list is mulcted when there are many aspirant favorites. After the Sultan's favorites, precedency is given to the kadines—*effendis*, mother of some prince or princess; then to the Sultanas, unmarried princesses of the blood, and finally, to the foster sisters of the Sultans or princess or princesses of the blood. Foster parents and their children are always regarded as permanent members of the Turk's household, and during several years Nahir Hanoun, Abdul Medjid's foster sister, held a paramount influence in his household. Coming now to the

MALE MEMBERS OF THE SERAGLIO,

we find, in addition to the necessary staff of chamberlains, secretaries, guards, eunuchs, scullions and cooks, a corps of 200 pages and musicians, and a very army of barbers, shampooners, tasters of the Sultan's food, athletes, buffoons, cock fighters, ram fighters, astrologers and grooms. The cock fighters and ram fighters were appointed to amuse Abdul Aziz, but they have been maintained by the present Sultan because it is almost impossible to dismiss any one who has once held office in the palace without giving him a pension. The same may be said of the astrologers, whose functions have become a sinecure, though they are occasionally summoned into the haremilk to entertain the ladies by fortune telling. As for the buffoons and dwarfs, they have always been numerous, for ladies living in seclusion must be made to laugh when time hangs heavy on their hands and when the music and jigging of the dancing girls begin to pale. These dancing girls form a corps of 300 strong, and as they are splendidly dressed and richly fed, they cost more to keep than a cavalry regiment. I need not enumerate the staff of servants and officials required for the stables (which contain 500 horses), for the kitchen, the baths and gardens, nor yet the staff of court priests, but enough has been said perhaps to warrant the inference that the Sultan's court is at once the costliest and laziest in the world. E.

A SUMMER IDYL.

How It Was Received and Disposed Of.

Brooklyn Eagle.

He stalked into a managing editor's room, and striking an attitude worthy of the great and let us be thankful only Oscar thus delivered himself:

"I take your Sunday paper, and I notice that you devote a goodly space in it to the Muses."

"We do," said the editor; "and we flatter ourselves that the selections reflect credit upon the literary taste of the office. We are always careful to have the poetical column unimpeachable and worthy of the attention of the best critics."

"It is unnecessary to give me that information, sir" said the visitor, shifting his more or less graceful form to the other leg; "I'm always sure of a feast for the gods when I start in on that column. Now, you will notice that many of the most famous living poets are weakening, as it were. We have struck a time in the intellectual history of the world when it requires a keen judgment to select the wheat from the chaff, and of course that reflects most creditably upon the editors of your paper, who never fail to bring together a perfect boquet of poetic flowers for the delectation of their Sabbath Day readers. Now, I'm something of a poet myself, and it has been my ambition for years to shine, even for one brief Lord's Day, as a contributor to your poetical column, but not until to-day have I mustered up courage enough to even venture to suggest the idea to you, knowing the severe criticism my humble efforts would have to undergo before I reached the desired reward."

"So you are a poet yourself?" said the editor. "Well, we are always ready to encourage genius; still, we have about five tons of poetical manuscript on hand, left over from the last batch we sent over to Ann street, but you may be more fortunate, so spring it on me quick."

"I will," said the visitor, diving into the tail pocket of his coat and bringing out a roll of manuscript. "I have always noticed that you are careful to select verse which is in season, and I call my effort "A Summer Idyl."

"We have received about 419 Summer idyls thus far this season, but as I said, yours may be the gem we have been yearning for, so steam ahead."

"You will notice that it is somewhat lively in its sentiment," said the visitor. "I always look at the bright side of nature, and with Mr. Wilde believe that the pleasures of this life should far outbalance the more serious part of existence. Now, you know Wilde in his—"

"Never mind Oscar," said the editor. "Although I am always glad to encourage talent I am not enabled to devote my entire time to bracing up genius, so let's have your verses," and the editor grabbed both arms of his chair and set his teeth as the visitor read:

A SUMMER IDYL.

My lay is not of the jamboree,
With its canker of carking care,
But right merrily of the fair country
I trill on the Summer air.

Mine be the task of bucolic life
The too too tooness to tell
Of the peasant's life, all free from strife,
Of the pleasures of bosky dell.

Oh sweet 'tis to hear at break of day
The streembok's glad refrain,
Whilst blithe and gay in roundelay
Is singing the jocund swain.

List to the trills which clearly mark
The blue jee haunted bowers,
But, hark! 'tis the snark which vies with the lark
And into the blue empyrean towers.

Away, way down by the creeklet's shore
Sicking unto their amorous froz,
Singing ever and forever more
The praises of the spirit of the bog.

Courting the shade of a gussamus grove
The boglets urge on the chase;
Vain drove! in form of a butcher cove,
Grim death is nearing space.

See the reapers now how festively
They gather the golden corn,
But more gladly of a verity
Will they welcome the midday horn.

At eventide a seraphic peace
The senses now enthralls,
Naught the quiet breaks save chickadees,
As they answer each other's squawls.

Or perhaps as the gruesome gyke goes by
He bays at the blinking owl,
But little recks I, as in cot I lie,
Fighting skeeters as big as a fowl.

"Are you taken in that way very often?" asked the editor, gradually relaxing his features, but still holding with a grasp like a tax collector to the chair.

"No, that's the first little effort I have attempted this year," said the visitor.

"Do you consider life worth living?" asked the editor, digging his nails into the arms of his chair.

"Certainly I do," said the visitor, backing foward the door as he began to have a realizing sense of his danger.

"Then vanish, skip," and the editor made a jump for his inkstand, but the follower of Oscar was already out of range and engaged in a series of leaps on the stairs worthy of a circus fakir with 40 years experience.

Water Drinking at Saratoga.

New York Star.

Here is the water regimen: Before breakfast, three to seven glasses of Hathorn; before dinner, two to four of Columbian; before supper, four of Congress; before retiring, two of Washington. The consumption varies to suit the taste or condition of the consumer. If drinking the water was any part of the program of the 200 or more politicians who disturbed the equanimity of fashionable Saratoga during the past week, two-thirds of them fail to carry it out. The average politician may or may not support the ticket straight; he certainly does not incline to the water straight.

RECENT LITERATURE.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS: Being part 5 of the Principles of Sociology. By Herbert Spencer. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. 1 vol. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price, cloth, $1.50.

This volume presents the ideas of this distinguished philosopher in his own peculiar way, and will find his usual number of admirers as well as detractors. There are many who claim that Herbert Spencer is endeavoring to arrange the world after his own idea, which is a universal system of philosophy. Whatever may be the truth in regard to his opinions, the present volume will be found extremely interesting by those who like to read his works.

SERMONS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. By Henry Ward Beecher. From Verbatim Reports. Published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York; Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. 1 vol. Price, cloth, $1.50.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Beecher's theology, no one can deny the freshness and power and originality of his sermons. The subjects of the present volume are of practical and timely interest: "Religion in Daily Life," "Forelookings," "Heroism" "The New Testament Theory of Evolution," "The Atoning God," "Prayer," "The Moral Teaching of Suffering;" "Working and Waiting," "The Science of Right Living," "Soul Power," "The Naturalness of Faith," "Spiritual Manhood," etc. Each discourse is accompanied by the prayers which went before and followed after it, and to many this will be one of the most attractive features of the book, for Mr. Beecher's prayers are, if possible, more wonderful than the sermons themselves.

FORMS OF LAND AND WATER. An illustrated geographical reader. By N. D'Anvers. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. One volume. Price, cloth, 50 cents.

This little volume is No. 1 of a series of Science Readers, intended, the author says, "to teach the great laws of Nature in language simple enough to be intelligible to every child who can read. The principal difficulty with this kind of literature is that in attempting to write *down* to the apprehension of a child, one is apt to become more or less dawdling in thought and silly in expression, but Mr. D'Anvers has happily avoided this extreme as well as its opposite, and has produced an unpretentious work which contains a great deal of solid information communicated in an attractive and pleasing style.

ANTS, BEES AND WASPS, a record of observations on the habits of the social Hymenoptera. By Sir John Lubbock. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York; Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price, cloth, $2.

A book of experiments made during a series of years to test the mental condition and powers of sense manifested at different times, and under different conditions, by ants, bees, and wasps. A great many valuable and curious facts are brought to light by Mr. Lubbock, and, although the volume is not intended to be a final one on the subject treated, still it is the best one which has yet appeared. The author states that he has had an ants' nest in his room since 1874, and the busy occupants are still alive and well. This volume forms the 42d in the well-known "International Scientific Series."

ESSAYS ON THE FLOATING MATTER OF THE AIR, in relation to Putrefaction and Infection. By John Tyndall, F.R.S. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York; Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. 1 vol. Price, cloth, $1.50.

Years ago it was discovered that putrification and infection in disease were caused by the absorption or living organisms in the air. Prof. Tyndall took up this discovery, made originally by physicians, and has carried forward investigations showing its truthfulness, and the important facts and conclusions growing out therefrom. He has done this work with all the thoroughness and vigor for which he is so distinguished, and has expressed his views and the results of his experiments in language rich, clear and forcible. The book is a valuable contribution to the whole subject, and as such will be greatly valued by the scientific world.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, and Kindred Subjects for the Army of the United States. By Lieut. James Regan, of the Ninth United States Infantry. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

A work like this has long been needed—simple, concise and brief. The old volumes of military drill and tactics are so cumbersome as to be almost useless, and the soldiers have been left ignorant of their duties because there was nothing at hand to guide them. This little volume will, therefore, be welcomed by all military men.

HOOD'S OWN, or Laughter from Year to Year. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. 1 vol. Price, paper, 25 cents.

A volume of this inimitable English magazine is reprinted, and containing funny stories and pictures enough to last a man (or a boy) for a long time. Some of the wit is good, some of the sayings wise, and some otherwise. Exaggeration and caricature seems to be its principal feature.

ANTINOUS, a Romance of Ancient Rome. By George Taylor. From the German of Mary J. Safford. Published by William S. Gottsberger, New York. 1 vol. Price, cloth, 90 cents.

An historical novel, which seeks to reclothe and repeople the times of the Emperor Hadrian, to whom Antinous, a beautiful young man, was a boon friend and companion. The story is written with a good deal of power, and gives the reader a startling picture of the vices and glories of old Roman life.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

The September number is even more than usually interesting. It is remarkable for the comprehensiveness and excellence of its contents. The opening article, "The Federal Cities and Capitals of the United States," by J. Burnitz Bacon, with its 10 illustrations; "A Few Words About St. Gothard and Tunnels in General," eight illustrations; "Journeying on the Volga," 13 illustrations; and "A Frog," by Andrew Wilson, with 14 illustrations, will not fail to receive marked attention. There are serial and short stories by M. C. Hungerford, Burke O'Farrel, R. A. Lea, etc; some delightful sketches, adventures, etc., by favorite writers; poems (sentimental, comic and descriptive), several of them admirably illustrated, and a large amount of miscellaneous articles, paragraphs, etc., which will afford pleasant and instructive reading. There are in the number 128 quarto pages, and over 100 embellishments, together with a beautiful frontispiece, "The Right Path," a picture in oil colors. The price of a single number is 25 cents, or $3 per annum, postpaid. A specimen number will be sent free by inclosing 25 cents to Frank Leslie, publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE

Among the special features of the November number is a fine portrait of Mark Twain, engraved by Cole, and printed as a frontispiece, to accompany a charming paper (by Mr. W. D Howells) on the humorist and his American rivals; an important paper by Austin Dobson, the poet, on Bewick, the great wood-engraver, with many illustrations; a biographical sketch of the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti, by his friend, Edmund W. Gosse, with a portrait; a humorous short story, "The Col. Bill Williams Mine," by Joaquin Miller; a sessonable sketch of the development of ocean steamships, illustrated; E. V. Smalley's second paper on "The New North-west," giving account of a recent trip along the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, across the Montana Rockies, and accompanied by a map; a beautiful portrait engraved by Cole, of the American lady who was the original of Rebecca in Ivanhoe, with a sketch of her life; an illustrated travel article on "Ningpo and the Buddhist Temples," by Constance Gordon-Cumming; a sketch of "The Academic Career of ex-President Woolsey," by George P. Fisher, with portraits engraved by Cole and Shussler, of the bust, by St. Gaudens; an illustrated paper on a Maine coast town, by Noah Brooks; practical hints on "Going Abroad for an Education;" editorials on "Darwin's Attitude toward Religion;" "The Courtesies of Travel," and "Herbert Spencer in America;" serial novels, poetry, book notices, *vers de societe*, dialect humor, new inventions, etc.

Of the two novels now running as serials in the *Century*, it is announced that Mr. Howell's "Modern Instance," which has been generally pronounced his best work of fiction, will conclude with an unusually large and dramatic part, in the October number. It will be succeeded by a delightful story of mining life, by a writer who has already printed promising short stories in this magazine. This in turn is to be followed by another novel by Mr. Howells, to begin early in 1883.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The September number is bright and sketchy, filled with short stories, clever verses and beautiful pictures. Girls will be interested in "The Doll that Couldn't Spell her Name," and boys will read with pleasure the story of "The Marlborough Sands," and both boys and girls will enjoy everything else in the magazine. There is an instructive and amusing article on elephants, entitled "Our Largest Friends," "Jiro—A Japanese Boy," is a sketch of boy-life in that curious country where everyone's birthday comes on the same day; and Maurice Thompson, the celebrated archer, completes "The Story of the Absalist," or "Cross-bow." The "Story of the Northern Myths" end in this issue with an account of the slaying of Balder, the God of the Summer, and Mrs. Clement's paper on the "Art and Artists" of the Renaissance is especially bright and anecdotal. Mrs. Dodge has a long and interesting installment of her serial "Donald and Dorothy," which will be eagerly read by all who have been following the fortunes of these two young people. Among all the verses scattered through the September pages, it is enough to mention the poem entitled "The Cockatoos," by Celia Thaxter, and "The Land of Noddy," a quaint, pretty, unconventional lullaby, by Rossiter Johnson. There are the usual departments, and an entertaining story for the little folks, of a pig that went sailing in a horse-trough.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART.

The contents for September are as follows: "An American A. R. A.," by Alice Meynell, with portrait of George H. Boughton, A. R. A., and two engravings; "Japanese and Chinese Bronzes," by George Wallis, with five engravings; "After the Herring," I. by Aaron Watson, with nine engravings; "In the Studio," with full page engraving; "The Salon of 1882," by John Forbes Robertson; "Canterbury Cathedral,"—II. by T. G. Bonney, with six engravings; "Van Dyck," by W. E. H., with seven engravings including full page engraving of Mary Ruthven; "Miss Marianne North's Paintings at Kew," by H. V. Barnett, "Current Art with seven engravings, including full page engraving of "Homeless and Homewards," from the picture by J. R. Reid; the Hamilton Palace Soleo, Art Notes and American Art Notes. Published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York. Yearly subscription, $3.50.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

The opening paper in the September number, "An Antwerp Printing House," by Rose G. Kingsley, daughter of the late Canon Kingsley, gives an account, with illustrations, of the Musee Plantin-Moretus, in which are preserved the accumulations and relics of one of the oldest and most famous typographical and publishing establishments in Europe, that in which the original original Polyglot Bible was printed, and the presses of which were at work from 1555 to 1876. In "Animal Electricians," C. F. Holder, of the American Museum of Natural History, describes the torpedo, gymnotus and other fishes endowed with electrical power. "Invading the Temple of Heaven," by Charles Wood, tells how the writer succeeded, at considerable risk, in penetrating into this famous structure, in which the Chinese Emperor offers a yearly sacrifice, and which foreigners are forbidden to enter. "Round About the Peaks of Otter," by A. Granville Bradley, son of the present Dean of Wesminster, but a resident of Virginia, is not a mere descriptive article, but contains much valuable information in regard to the agricultural resources of the State, and the opportunities offered to settlers from England and the North. In "Songs That Have Made History," Amelia E. Barr writes of the political poems that have roused or kept alive popular excitement in different countries. The European complication is discussed in the "Monthly Gossip," with other and lighter topics, and among the book notices is a long review of Mozley's "Reminiscences."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for September has the following table of contents: "Electric and Gas Illumination," by C. M. Lungren; "Longevity," by Felix L. Oswald, M. D.; "Animal Self-Defense," by H. L. Fairchild, (illustrated); "Brazilian Diamonds and Their Origin," by M. H. Gorceix; "The Functions of an American Manual Training School," by Prof. C. M. Woodward, Ph. D.; a note on "Thought Reading" by Horatio Donkin; "The Physician of the Future," by Prof. George H. Perkins; "Trials by Fire and Fire Jugglers," by M. A. DeRochas; "Electromania," by W. Mattieu Williams; "Anthropoid Mythology," by Dr. B. Placzek; "The Poisons of the Manufactory," by Hector George; "Littre, Dumas, Pasteur and Taine;" "The Chinese, Their Manners and Customs;" "Sketch of Thomas Say," by J. S. Kingsley (with portrait); "Entertaining Varieties;" "Editor's Table;" "Literary Notices," "Popular Miscellany," "

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

C. S. E., New Middletown, Ind.: Address F. A. Warren, South Saginaw, Mich.:

T. H., Northboro, Ia.: Address Register of the Land Office, Topeka, Kan., stating the case.

Mrs. T. G., Lee, Mass.: Address Watchmaster and Jeweler, New York City; do not know the price.

J. D. K., Lamarie City, Wy. Ter., and S. W., Marshall, Kan.: Address Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

If the correspondent who asked for the poem "Young Charlotte" will send a stamped envelope addressed, it will be sent.

G. M. H., Panama, N. Y.: Is there any paper that Robert Ingersoll is regularly independent for?

We believe not.

A. T. W., Benton, Ill.: Please tell me what City is known as "The City of Magnificent Distances?"

Washington, D. C.

Kate Scheele, Yates' Mills, Doddridge County, W. Va., asks some BLADE reader to send her the campaign song, "The Boys in Blue," commencing: "They are coming, General Hancock."

W. O. B., Deep Creek, Va.:

1. Will you tell me where I can get the book entitled "Secret Service," by Capt. Wayne Reid? 2. Also who was on the ticket with Horace Greeley?

1. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass. 2. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

D. R. F., Charlevoix, Mich.:

Where can I get information of money left in Scotland to heirs in the United States?

We understand that I. N. Soper & Co., New York, and Robert Beatty & Co., Toronto, make a specialty of this kind of business, but we have no further knowledge of the firms.

Subscriber, Norwalk, O.:

Will you oblige a subscriber by publishing a list of the Cities of the United States with population (from 10,000 up)? Also please give the population of Adrian, Mich., Fremont, O., and Norwalk, O.

The list is too long. The population of Adrian is between 7,000 and 8,000; of Fremont, 5,691; Norwalk, 5,704.

D. B. D., Pittsburg, Pa.:

Will you please ask your readers if any of them can tell us from whence I can procure the poem "Cleopatra Dying?" 2. Also, would you please translate the motto of the State of Kansas, "Ad astra per aspera?"

1. The BLADE published the poem "I am dying, Egypt, dying," a few months ago. 2 "To the stars through difficulties."

J. W. D., Fairmount Springs, Pa.:

1. Please inform me what Interest England has in Egypt. 2. Was Arabi Pasha one of the Egyptian rulers? 3. What countries built the Suez Canal?

1. A money interest. 2. He was Minister of War before he "rebelled." 3. A company organized by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, which was guaranteed the right of way by the Egyptian Government for 99 years, with the consideration that the Egyptian Government is to receive 15 per cent. of the tolls.

C. T., Sevedsburg, Ia.:

Which is the strongest Nation on the Globe? and how are they classed as to strength?

We recently published a table showing the population and area of the principal nations. The Chinese Empire is estimated to have 434,-628,000 inhabitants; India, 256,541,213; Russian Empire, (estimated) 145,000,000; France about 37,500,000; Germany, 45,194,172; Great Britain and Ireland, 35,245,683. The population of the United States, the strongest nation in the world, is 50,155,783.

P. E., Lodi, Ill.:

1. Please tell me who wrote a piece o' poetry called "The Creed of the Bells," and in what book I can find it. 2. Also please tell me who Benjamin Franklin was called "Poor Richard."

1. A fugitive piece, we think, published anonymously. 2. In 1732 Franklin published his almanac under the name of Richard Saunders. It took the name of "Poor Richard's Almanac," and was continued profitably about 25 years. The wise saws and aphorisms with which he filled the corners and spaces became very popular, and "Poor Richard" was quoted in all quarters.

S. R. N., Wellington, O.:

Please publish recipe for making grape champagne.

Gather the grapes when they are just turning, or about half ripe; pound them in a tub, and to every quart of pounded fruit add two quarts water. Let it stand in the mash tub for 14 days, then draw it off, and to every gallon of liquor add three pounds loaf sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, cask it, and after it has done working, bring it down. In six months it should be bottled, and the corks tied down or wired. This produces a domestic real champagne, in no way inferior to" the genuine imported article.

C. A. L., Centralia, Va.:

1. Will you please publish in the Correspondents' column what the Sunday law is that you are trying to put in force? 2. Who is nominated for Governor in Ohio?

1. The law passed by the last Legislature provides that all places where liquors are sold shall be closed at 12 o'clock Saturday night and remain closed over Sunday. There is an old law on the statute books which, if enforced, would close barber shops, stop street cars, milk wagons, the sale of cigars, etc., and efforts were made by liquor dealers in some localities to enforce this old law, but they have generally been abandoned. The Sunday liquor law is now evaded or openly violated in all the cities. 2. Who does not elect a Governor this year; a Secretary of State is to be elected in October; Charles Townsend is the Republican and J. W. Newman the Democratic nominee.

G. H. S., Garda Point, Kt.:

1. Give list of the Governors of the Territories, with salaries. 2. Please give the number of miles of railroad in the United States, and the average cost per mile.

1. Arizona, ——— Tuttle; Dakota, N. G. Ordway; Idaho, J. B. Neil; Montana, B. F. Potts; New Mexico, L. A. Sheldon; Utah, E. H. Murray; Washington, W. H. Newell; Wyoming, J. W. Hoyt. Salary, $2,500. 2 No department of the Federal Government has been invested with authority to require returns of railway operations, nor are State officers charged with such duty except in a very few States. Poor's Railroad Manual for 1881 gives the number of miles in operation at the close of 1880 as 93,671; total cost of construction and equipment each 100 miles, $3,825,211, equal to about $35,852 per mile of completed road; gross earnings per mile, $7,306 64; operating expenses per mile, $4,276 74; net earnings per mile, $3,029.90; ratio of dividends to aggregate capital stock, 3.02 per cent.

F. L. S., Oakland, Pa.:

Please oblige the favor of reporting through the columns of the BLADE a complete biography of Elihu Burritt, where he lives now, and how many languages he has mastered.

Elihu Burritt, "the Learned Blacksmith," died at New Briton, Conn., March 7, 1879, aged 69 years. His father was a shoemaker, and the son, after attending a common school until 14, was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Desirous of reading the Scriptures in their original languages in the intervals of labor, by diligence and a remarkable facility he acquired several languages. Not content he removed to Worcester, where he could have the benefit of the library of the Antiquarian Society, and, while still plying his trade, became acquainted with the principal ancient and modern languages. In 1841 he edited at Worcester the Christian Citizen, a paper advocating a peaceful settlement of international difficulties. In 1843 he went to England, where he formed the "League of Universal Brotherhood," whose object was to employ "all legitimate means for the abolition of war throughout the world." He was also proprietor and editor of the Peace Advocate, and published a periodical tract, the Bond of Brotherhood. He took a prominent part in all the European peace congresses, returning to America in 1853. The promotion of temperance, cheap postage, and the abolition of American slavery were objects of his exertions. He was for some years United States Consul at Birmingham. His principal publications were "Sparks from the Anvil," "Miscellaneous Writings," and "Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad."

S. C., Walnut Grove, Ind., writes: "Seeing a request for a song entitled 'The Drummer Boy of Shiloh,' I will send it. Please publish it and oblige."

THE DRUMMER BOY OF SHILOH.

On Shiloh's dark and bloody ground the dead and wounded lay;
Among them was a drummer boy who beat the drum that day;
A wounded soldier held him up, his drum was by his side;
He clasped his hands and raised his eyes, and prayed before he died.

"Look down upon the battlefield, O, thou our heavenly friend;
Have mercy on our sinful souls;" the soldiers cried Amen;
For gathered round a little group each brave man knelt and cried;
They listened to the drummer boy, who prayed before he died.

"Oh, mother," said the dying boy, "look down from heaven on me;
Receive me to thy fond embrace, O take me home to thee;
I've loved my country as my God, to serve them both I've tried."
He smiled, shook hands; death seized the boy, who prayed before he died.

Each soldier wept then like a child, stout hearts were they and brave;
The flag his winding sheet; God's book the key unto his grave;
They wrote upon a simple board these words: "This is a guide
To those who'd mourn the drummer boy, who prayed before he died.

Ye angels 'round the throne of grace, look down upon the braves
Who fought and died on Shiloh's plain now sleeping in their graves;
How many homes made desolate, how many hearts have sighed,
How many like the drummer boy, who prayed before he died!

E. S., Nashville, Minn.:

Please let us know if there is any seat now called the Sebastian Church? If you know the whereabouts of any of them, would you please let us know through your paper?

Four congregations were reported in England some years ago. John Wroe became their leader in 1822, and in 1857 opened a mansion at Wenthorp for a community. Joanna Southcott, the religious visionary, who at one time had probably 100,000 followers, was born about 1750. She was of humble parentage, and served as a domestic, chiefly in Exeter. In 1792 she declared herself to be the woman driven into the wilderness, the subject of the prophecy in Rev. xii. She gave forth predictions in prose and verse, and although very illiterate, wrote numerous letters and pamphlets, which were published and found many purchasers. At length she announced that she was to give birth at midnight, on the 19th of October, 1814, to a second Shiloh, or Prince of Peace, miraculously conceived, she being then more than 60 years of age. The infatuation of her followers was such that they received this announcement with devout reverence, prepared an expensive cradle, and spent considerable sums, that all might be suitable for so great an occasion. The expected birth did not take place, but on the 27th of December, 1814, the woman died, and it was ascertained that her death was due to dropsy. Her followers, however, were not to be undeceived, and continued to believe that she would rise again from her "trance." Some passages in her absurd prophecies are of rather a practical character, as the following: "I am the Lord thy God and Master. Tell ——— to pay then £5 for expenses of thy coming up to London; and he must give thee £30 to relieve the perplexity of thy handmaid and thee, that your thoughts may be free to serve me, the Lord, in the care of my Shiloh." The Lord is also made to inform His people somewhere, anxious to go to meet the Shiloh at Manchester, that traveling by the new route is not expensive.

C. J. G., Upland, Ind.:

1. Give a brief history of the shooting of Lovejoy. 2. What was the "Golden Circle" organization that existed in the North during war times? 3. Did not Jackson and other Democratic Presidents advocate an abolition of free negro citizens? 4. The slavery question? 5. Give a sketch of the life of James G. Blaine.

1. November 7, 1837, an anti-slavery mob took place at Alton, Ill., which originated in the fact that Lovejoy had established an Abolition newspaper at that point. A new press had been brought to town to put in the place of one already destroyed. It was lodged in a building and guarded by Mr. Lovejoy and a few others. During the assault upon the building Lovejoy ran out to prevent the building being set afire, and fell dead with four balls in his breast. Nobody was brought to justice for this deed. 2. A secret political society organized by the Democrats. C. L. Vallandigham was at one time at the head of the organization. Some of the members were in favor of assisting the rebels in the field. In the life of Vallandigham, written by his brother, a preacher, the statement is made that Vallandigham opposed such a movement, and threatened to expose the order if the effort was persisted in. In the case of Milligan, tried by a military commission at Indianapolis, and sentenced to be hanged, the United States Supreme Court held that Congress had not the constitutional power to authorize such commissions for the trial of civilians. Justices Davis, Grier, Nelson, Clifford and Field held this opinion, which was dissented to by Chief Justice Chase and Justices Wayne, Swayne and Miller. 3. We do not know that any President did, but the House of Representatives in 1836 adopted Pinckney's gag-rule for all petitions relating to slavery, resolving that such should be laid on the table without printing or reference, and never be acted upon. Others were adopted in 1837-38-39-40-41, and began the long contest which culminated in John Q. Adams' great effort to secure the right of petition. At one time the rule was made to operate against all petitions. 4. Mr. Blaine has been so long before the public, and his career is so well known by all newspaper readers, that a sketch would add nothing to the stock of information concerning him.

W. H. Arthur, Ill.:

1. Please inform me how raisins are prepared for market. 2. Tell me where DeLong carried from and where he got to, how many took to look, etc.

1. The raisins of commerce are produced in the countries around the Mediterranean. The varieties recognized in trade arise not merely from the original differences in the grapes, but also from the methods of drying. Among the best sorts are those known as the Malaga, Muscatel, or "sun raisins," these are dried upon the vines, or, unlike most fruits, the grapeshoes not drop when ripe; the stem to each bunch, when ripe, is twisted or partly reversed, and the grapes soon shrivel by the evaporation of the water they contain and become sweeter by the consequent concentration of the pulp; when dried the bunches are taken off and carefully placed in boxes with sheets of paper separating the layers. These raisins, better than any other sort, retain the freshness and flavor of the fruit, and, when fresh, have less of the saccharine exfoliation which is found upon most of the other varieties. The common kinds of raisins are prepared by drying the ripe grapes, after they are picked, either in the sun or in heated rooms, and while they are drying dipping them in a lye of wood ashes and barilla, to every four gallons of which is added a pint of oil and a handful of salt. The best raisins of this kind are hung on lines to dry in the sun, and as they begin to shrivel they are dipped in the lye once or twice and hung up again to complete the drying. The raisins known as Sultana come from Smyrna; they are from a small grape without seeds. The black Smyrna raisins have large seeds. A very important variety of raisins are called currants, produced by a very small-sized grape, largely cultivated at Patras, in Zanta, Ithaca and Cephalonia, and in the Grecian Archipelago. They are dried in the sun and stored in large masses. For shipment they are placed in casks and made into a solid mass by treading. 2. The Jeannette left San Francisco July 8, 1879, and was heard of but twice until the news came that she had been crushed in the ice and abandoned 500 miles from the mouth of the Lena, in latitude 77° north, longitude 157° east, on the 13th of June, 1881. The Jeannette had a crew of 31 all told. She was a bark-rigged steamer of 420 tons register, originally built by the British Government as a dispatch boat. When wrecked, the crew put off in three boats.

Farmer, Rutlsbury, Md.:

Will you give a brief description of the mills of Minneapolis, how they obtain their water power, their capacity, etc.?

Power is supplied from the Mississippi River, which is nearly 1,000 feet wide at that point, and has a fall of 75 feet within the space of a mile. With the help of a grant from the Government the gradual recession of the falls from the wearing away of the soft sand stone which forms part of the river bed has been arrested by the construction of a subterranean wall of concrete across the river behind the falls, and for a distance of 70 feet into the banks on either side, and by covering the falls themselves with a heavy crib work filled with stones and a flooring of timber. At a short distance above the falls the water is turned into a canal 60 feet wide and 14 feet deep, by which it is carried in a course parallel with the river to the mills. The mills have a capacity which demands over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year. The grain is purchased by agents representing an association of millers. The wheat is distributed among the several mills in proportion to their capacity for grinding. The total productive capacity of all the mills is computed at 28,000 barrels of flour a day. The three mills of Messrs. Washburne, Crosby & Co. possess a motive force of 3,550 hore power, have a capacity for making 6,500 barrels of flour daily, and employ about 300 persons. Their new A mill of seven stories is carried up in two distinct buildings, communicating by wrought-iron fire proof doors, and is fitted with 20 run of stone and 60 sets of rollers. The wheat, cleaned by blasts, is separated into lots of similar sizes; the fuzzy tails are removed by ending-stones. The grain is then passed through corrugated, chilled-iron rollers, which bruise the grain without grinding it. This is on the ground floor. The bruised grain is then raised to the bolding machines, where it is passed through gauze cloths of different textures, and whence it is sent down through finer corrugated rollers running at a speed of from 150 to 300 revolutions per minute. These processes of reduction and sifting are repeated six or seven times. About 10 different grades of flour are produced by these reductions, some of them being mixed grades. An electric process has been tried for separating the flour from the bran, but was found not to be effectual; and a cleaner is used, consisting of iron disks fitted with pegs, one set of which is stationary, the other revolving at the rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute, which strips every particle of flour from the woody husk. Pillsbury's A mill is the largest mill in the world, and requires a daily supply of 25,000 bushels of wheat. It is 180 feet long, 115 feet wide and 117 feet high, to the wall plate. The foundation side-walls, of limestone, are 8½ feet thick, and the walls even as high as the seventh story are 2½ feet thick. Seventeen thousand cubic feet of water rush every minute with a fall of 53 feet down each flume and communicate to each turbine-wheel an estimated force of 2,400 horse-power. The mill contains 20 pairs of stones, 300 sets of rollers and 200 purifiers. Besides the extensive system of flouring mills, 17 lumber mills are in operation, producing about 2,500,000 superficial feet of lumber during the season. The whole number of mills and their capacity have more than doubled since 1870, and the population of the City has increased from 18,079 to 60,000.

W. D. R., Grand Junction, Tenn.:

Will you give a short account of the invention of the cotton gin, and also of the life of the inventor?

We find the following in Burley's Centennial Gazetteer: In the Winter of 1792 a party of Revolutionary officers, who were visiting Mrs. Greene (the widow of Gen. Greene), then residing near Savannah, Ga., expressed great regret that there was no method of cleansing the green seed cotton or separating it from the seed, and remarked that until ingenuity could devise some machine which would greatly facilitate the process of cleansing, it was impossible to profitably raise cotton for the market. "Gentlemen," said Mrs. Greene, "apply to my young friend, Mr. Whitney; he can make anything." Whitney, who was a native of Westboro', Worcester County, Mass., and a graduate of Yale College, (class of 1792), had never seen either cotton or cotton seed. It was out of the season for cotton in the seed, and it was only by going to Savannah and searching the warehouses and boats that he obtained a small parcel of it. He shut himself up in a basement room, and after weeks of intense application the following incident (related in DeBow's Review for November, 1833) gave him a clue to the required method: "While walking for exercise one day after dinner, with a toothpick in his hand, and being in deep meditation upon the project of constructing an instrument for separating cotton from the seed, he picked up a boll of cotton which accidentally lay upon the ground before him, and in trying the tenacity of the fibre to the seed he mechanically separated the one from the other with his toothpick. The idea flashed upon his mind that a proper arrangement of metallic points, so as to be brought in contact with the fibre to the exclusion of the seed would effect his object. This was his cue, and the invention of the saw-gin was the result." With such rude instruments as he had at hand he went to work, made his own instruments and drew his own wire, of which the teeth of the first gins were made, wire being at that time an article which could not be found in the market of Savannah. Within 10 days after his plan was conceived he had constructed a small model. Encouraged by the result of a trial with this, he proceeded to make a larger one, which was completed and exhibited in April, 1793. Although it has undergone some modifications, the principle has entered into all the most efficient ginning machines since employed. The news of the invention spread throughout the State. Multitudes of people came to see the machine; and when access to it was denied them from motives of prudence, lawless men broke open the building containing the model and carried it off. In this way the public became possessed of the invention; and before Mr. Whitney could complete his model and secure his patent, a number of machines were in operation constructed with some slight deviation from the original, with the hope of evading the penalty for infringing the patent right. Mr. Whitney and a partner (Mr. Miller, who had married Mrs. Greene) struggled manfully in defense of their rights, but they committed the error of attempting to engross the entire business themselves, by erecting machines in every part of the cotton district and gleaning at a royalty of one third of the cotton cleaned. Says DeBow's Review: "It is painful to follow further the history of this great man. Although his invention benefitted his country untold millions, yet he received no adequate compensation. Though depressed by pecuniary embarrassments, no public reward like the English grant to their successful inventors soothed the evening of his life," yet, in the words of his epitaph, "While private affection weeps at his tomb, his country honors his memory."

Information Furnished.

The address of Capt. James Long, 11th Wis., is Golden, Col.

Information Wanted.

M. L. Beltzel, Waterville, Kan., wants the address of Dr. E. H. Haun, 21st Ind.

John Shields, Maxville, Perry Co., O., wants the address of Dr. John Layer, 53d O. V. I.

J. T. Russell, New Salem, Pa., wishes the address of Surgeon Gillespie, 14th W. Va. Inf.

Mrs. E. Perdew, Black Creek, Holmes Co., O., wants the address of her brother, Frederick Hoffman.

Wm. Younking, Fairchance, Fayette Co., Pa., wants the address of Mary J. Gillette, supposed to be in Ohio.

Nancy J. Roberts, Philo, Muskingum Co., O., wants the address of Cornelius W. McCarty, of Co. A, 9th O. Cav.

Harry Estes, Antwerp, Paulding Co., O., wants the address of George Wade; also of Andrew, Sarah, and Thomas Heath.

S. L. Wilson, Shelby, Linn Co., Mo., wishes to correspond with members of the 5th Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, with the object of holding a reunion.

G. W. Beaubleson, Davenport, Neb., wants the name and address of the surgeon of the 153d Ills. Inft., or of the surgeon of Gayoso Hospital, in the Fall of 1865.

O. A. Dean, Campbell Hill, Ill., wants the address of Capt. H. Beards, Co. D, 20th Mo. Inf.; also of Chas. Koock, same Company; and the address of any one who knew J. C. Wayland in Andersonville prison.

Alex. Moore, McGregor, Iowa, wants the address of Gen. Burbridge; also of the soldiers who guarded two boats when they were captured and burned on the Big Sandy, near Louisa, Ky.; also of William Moore.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If Davis Egnew will give his full postoffice address his wishes will be complied with.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter dated at Hilliman, Montmorency Co., no date given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Eay.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

If Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. W. Beebe, of Huntsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

If W. J. Harris, Tenn., will send his full address perhaps we can comply with his request.

If C. A. Lease, Centralia, will give his full address we will do as he wishes.

If H. Pittenger will give his full address his complaint will be looked up and corrected.

Letter containing $1.25, signed by D. McCain, paper to be sent to Lynn, no County or State.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Reinforcements for Arabi—A Powerful Chief Declares for the Rebel—The False Prophet Marching to His Assistance—Prepared to Give the British a Warm Reception.

TRIPOLI, Aug. 22.—It is stated that an Arab tribe is holding the territory eastward of Benghazi, and is preparing to assist Arabi Pasha. A powerful chief, who is at the head of the National movement at Tripoli, is said to favor assisting Arabi.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A united press cable from Port Said says: Your correspondent, in an interview with a native well-posted in regard to the situation of affairs, learned that before the occupation of Ismailia and Kantara all the military stores, provisions, etc., were shipped to the interior, and that Arabi has for some time been prepared to surrender all the cities, towns, etc., within reach of the guns of the fleet, knowing the utter impossibility of making a successful defense against the heavy guns of the fleet. He states that Arabi is well prepared to give the British troops a warm reception the moment he gets them well from under cover of the guns of the fleet. Arabi had expected the British would immediately occupy Kantara and Ismailia, but that it in no way alarmed him, he having received an assurance from the fake prophet that ere the British could muster sufficient force to march on Cairo he would form a junction with Arabi's troops, and that he was now making forced marches in that direction. His force is estimated at 40,000 to 60,000 men, and is constantly being recruited from the natives of the country on the line of march.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—De Lesseps telegraphs from Port Said that a modus vivendi has been established permitting regular traffic of the Suez Canal to proceed. He says he will be able to return to Paris shortly.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 23.—Riaf Pasha has arrived here.

The Nile is rising rapidly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—Two Austria Lloyd steamers, with Turkish troops on board, passed Rhodes, steering southeast.

Haidar Pasha, formerly Egyptian Minister of Finance, on invitation of the Khedive, will start for Alexandria by special steamer.

PORT SAID, Aug. 23.—Natives are now returning and resuming work.

It is reported from Ismaila that a force of the enemy, numbering about 3,000, has taken up a position 10 miles distant from there.

The disembarkation of troops will be completed to-morrow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—The telegraph wire between here and Cairo has been cut by the British.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Port Said says: The English occupy both banks of the canal at Kentava. The troops have taken possession of the telegraph lines at El Fasdis.

The British force which occupied Nefleh after the flight of the Egyptians found several soldiers lying dead, and a number of dismounted guns ready for removal into the interior by railway.

DeLesseps denies he has been seriously ill.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Port Said that the naval authorities are organizing a police force. Prisoners taken at Shuiuf declare the defeat of the enemy there on Sunday was a terrible beating for Arabi Pasha.

At 6 o'clock this morning the gun boat Mosquito crossed Bitter Lakes and shelled Said Station. Subsequently troops landed from the gun boats and found the place deserted, while large hordes of Arab cavalry were seen streaming towards the desert. The smoke of numerous trains is again visible behind the enemy's lines.

The activity of Arabi Pasha has increased in a manner calculated to change his plans. In answer to our reconnoisance his guns opened fire from various directions, showing that during the night the enemy's artillery had been much strengthened. A new battery armed with six guns has been placed in position. It now seems that at the first cause caused by the discovery that the fleet had gone up the canal Arabi withdrew a great proportion of his infantry to Damanhur, but that last night, in considering that some time must elapse before an advance can be made from Ismalia with sufficient force to carry his defenses on the line up to the sea, again advanced to his old position.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Sheikh Al Islam and Minister of Finance visited Lord Dufferin and delivered a message from the Sultan. The visit caused a sensation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.—The Vaketos has been suppressed for publishing news hostile to England.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 22.—The Khedive has issued another decree to the authorities to implicitly obey Gen. Wolseley, who, he says, is authorized to restore order in Egypt.

During the reconnoissance Gen. Allison walked forward, inspecting the enemy's position. He was probably recognized, as he became a mark for the enemy's shells. Five fell around him as he walked back, never quickening his pace, the nearest coming within a few yards of him.

The transports Duke of Argyle, British Prince, City of London and Montreal, with over 1,200 men and 800 horses, arrived here.

This afternoon about 600 Highlanders made a reconnoissance from the Gabriel station at Ramleh, in the direction of Kafr El Dwar. Simultaneously the 40 pounders at the water works hill opened fire. The Egyptians replied after the third round. There was no infantry firing. The British are bringing more heavy guns into position about 150 yards in advance of their present Ramleh lines. The Egyptian officers appointed by the Khedive to accompany the British army started to-day for Port Said.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Siecle describes the seizure of the Suez Canal as the act of a thief. La France expresses a similar opinion. The Telegraph eurrist advises the Canal Company to sue England for damages. The Paris, Gambetta's paper, declares if the policy of Gambetta had been followed, the country would have secured the humiliation of seeing the canal made a branch of St. George's channel. The Temps believes England will permanently remain the mistress of the canal, but is inclined to acquiesce in such a settlement as advantageous to European interests. The Journal des Debates says: As the Chambers declined to allow France to co-operate with England, we have no right to reproach England with exclusiveness.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily News has the following: The boat Condor went to Aboukir this morning and returned this evening. She reports that H. M. S. Achilles is the only man-of-war in the bay, the Sultan having gone to Damietta.

Flags of truce are flying from all Aboukir forts, which appeared almost deserted. A party of 50 Bedouins crept up last night and pillaged two villages in the vicinity of Meks. They carried off three watchmen.

The Daily News dispatch from Ismailia states the landing of the troops from the transports proceeded actively all night and continues to-day. The orderly behavior and general bearing of the soldiers gave the admiration of the entire population. General Sir Garnet Wolseley visited DeLesseps yesterday and explained the action of the British in regard to the Suez canal. He said everything would be over in a few days, but that the English must use the canal for the present. DeLesseps expressed himself as fully satisfied with Gen. Wolseley's explanations, and said he regretted there had been any misunderstanding on the subject.

Yesterday afternoon the Seventy-second regiment engaged the enemy at Serapeum and repulsed them. Two of our men were killed and five wounded. The enemy lost 400 men and four guns.

The Daily News has a dispatch from Suez that 400 men of the Seventy second Regiment left yesterday for Serapeum. When they reached the village they found it deserted and the railway stock carried off. From the end of the Bitter lakes the enemy were seen in large numbers. The Bighlanders, who participated in the fight at Shaluf yesterday, have occupied the fresh water canal lock at Serapum, an important position from which the enemy had retreated. The prisoners taken in the engagement state that Arabi Pasha forced them to fight, threatening to have them shot if they refused. They said the chief officers fled soon after the action began. The success of the British forces at Shaluef and the energy displayed by them in searching the coast toward Ismalia, have demoralized the enemy. Opposition on this side of the canal may be considered ended.

PORT SAID, Aug. 24.—Two Arabs have been shot here for not answering the challenge of the sentry. The exodus of natives has consequently been renewed.

ISMALIA, Aug. 24.—The advance of heavy cavalry and marine artillery has commenced. The fresh water canal has been cut since yesterday.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 22.—A system of signals between Arabi Pasha's camp and Alexandria has been discovered.

The Loonspools, California and Caspian arrived here. The Austrian Admiral sent the Nautilus back to Aboukir. There are increased signs that Arabi Pasha is acting from Kafr-el Dwar.

The military police arrested 19 Greeks who were pilleging the Arab quarters in Ismailia. Ten of the prisoners were shot.

Water in the fresh water canal is failing perceptibly at Ismailia. It is feared Arabi Pasha has diverted its course. The Canal Company issued a notice requesting economy in the use of water. Arabs reoccupied Fort Ghemileh, and are erecting entrenchments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—The hesitation of the Sultan to ratify the military convention with England is stated to be principally due to the receipt of anonymous threatening letters from Syria, Arabia and Egypt. Alarming rumors are current here that the Porte has received unfavorable dispatches from the Syrian Governors. A Christian is reported assassinated at Beyrout, and several others are said to have been maltreated at that place. The druses of Lebanon attacked several Maronia Villages. The Governor of Damascus asked a strong reinforcement.

In consequence of the representations made by Lord Dufferin, the Porte has authorized the exportation of mules from Smyrnia for the British service in Egypt.

Ahmed Essod Effendi, the Sheik Ul Islam, in an interview with Dufferin yesterday, explained the origin of the Egyptian revolt with the object of showing that the Sultan had not contributed thereto. He stated the Sultan regards Arabi Pasha as a rebel.

Sheikh Ul Islam paid Lord Dufferin a second visit to-day. Dufferin announced he had received instructions from his Government to sign the draft of a military convention as agreed upon between himself and Said Pasha on the 18th inst., and which had been left as the subject for further consideration. Sandison, Secretary of the British Legation, had previously conveyed the same intelligence to the Sultan. The interview between Sheikh Ul Islam and Dufferin is understood to have helped to clear the situation. Lord Dufferin gave the Sheikh a reasoning explanation in regard to the intention of the English occupation.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—It is reported in official circles that the government has determined to express a willingness to join with Russia and Germany in protesting against the protection of the Suez Canal being confided to the British. The desire is for Spain to be admitted under protection of the Eastern powers to a conference, when the powers again discuss the subject of the canal. The majority of Spaniards, however, are indifferent to foreign politics, feeling more concern at the terrible drought which has destroyed the greater part of the harvest and seriously threatens the vintage.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 23.—Gen. Wolseley intends pushing into the interior at once. A tramway is being rapidly laid between the railroad station and the quay.

The troops now at Nefiesche, with the addition of their squadrons the Hebershold cavalry, two guns of the detachment of Hussars and mounted infantry will march in the morning to El Magfor on the fresh water canal, about four miles west of Nefiesche, leaving one regiment there to guard the bridge over the canal. Arabi Pasha has 25,000 men and 60 guns at Tel El Kebir.

PORT SAID, Aug. 23.—The British have captured Ruckdi Pasha, formerly the Khedive's Minister of Finance, and Zulfikor Pasha of the Khedive's household, who had espoused the cause of Arabi Pasha.

KANTARA, Aug. 23.—The British forces now hold the Suez Canal throughout the entire length. They have abundance of good water.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Port Said dispatch says the Government schoolmaster arrived from Cairo on the 15th. He states that torchlight procession parades occur nightly, men and boys calling upon Allah to send death to the English, and all Austrian dogs. The Archbishop, for fear of his life, is doing all that is demanded of him by Arabi Pesha. The latter is levying war contributions throughout the country.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24—5:30 P. M.—Movements are observable in Arabi Pasha's camp, from which it is surmised the enemy is about to advance.

A telegram has just been received here announcing the capture by the British of Tel-el-Kebir, with 2,000 prisoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.—The Porte has addressed a protest to Lord Dufferin in regard to the interruption of telegraphic communication with Egypt, the Porte being unable to communicate with its officers at the Khedive's palace.

General confidence is expressed in diplomatic circles and by the press that the Moderate party has triumphed, and that the military convention will be concluded. Lord Dufferin's essential demands are already conceded, and the question of form only awaits decision.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—It is reported from Constantinople that the Sultan consulted Germany in regard to the military convention, and that Germany has advised him to come to an understanding with England, as co-operation with that nation is the only means of defeating Russia's plans.

PORT SAID, Aug. 25.—Seamen are loading guns from vessels here, with a view of arming a train similar to that at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24.—A spy was captured to day while attempting to pass the British lines. He had waded through Lake Marcolia.

In the afternoon the enemy were observed extending their entrenchments towards the British position. Two shells fired at them from 40 pounders completely scattered them.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 24.—The enemy shelled the Household Cavalry to-day. A few men and several horses were wounded. It is stated that Ramses has been evacuated, but Arabs in retiring cut the fresh water canal more seriously than before. Small parties of Arabs continue to surrender, mostly old soldiers, whom Arabi Pasha compelled to join his forces.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 25.—The enemy is reported in force 10 miles off. Occasionally they attack our pickets, but retire directly we advance. Our line extends over a mile and a half beyond Ismailia, with advanced pickets and outposts of infantry and cavalry. The Duke of Connaught with a brigade of guards is stationed on the left of Ismailia.

The water continues to diminish. What we have is very bad. Sunstroke has already claimed its victims; five men while marching to Nefiche were struck.

Our cavalry is moving towards Mahzemery, via Nefiche. They have three guns accompanying them. The railroad to Nefiche is completed. The infantry will remain here until further orders. Prince Teck is with Gen. Wolsely. Gen. Wolsely and cavalry are now at Nefiche. No sign of the enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The War Office does not confirm the report of the capture of Tel El Kebir.

It is generally expected that the British troops will move forward in strength on Sunday.

PORT SAID, Aug. 24.—Several more of Arabi Pasha's officers arrived at Kantara from the Egyptian camp at Salahieh, to make submission to the British.

A letter from the commandant at Fort Ghemich has been received by the Sheiks of an Arab quarter of Port Said, charging them to warn the inhabitants to flee, in consequence of a rumor that a black regiment was advancing on Port Said from Damietta.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25.—The enemy are pitching a number of tents in front of their positions, but this is believed a ruse to mask the withdrawal of troops. It is now known the enemy are entrenching at Heliopolis, a few miles east of Cairo.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.—Said Pasha and Assym Pasha, Turkish delegates to the Conference, advanced fresh demands relative to the military Convention with England, to the effect the Turks should land at Alexandria and that the proclamation relative to Arabi Pasha instead of declaring him a rebel, should summon him to submit to the Khedive.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 24.—Some ladies in England propose starting for Egypt to relieve the native poor here and elsewhere. It may prevent a useless mission if it is stated that such people do not exist. The natives here are the lowest class and are enriched with plunder. Respectable natives are not affected to enter the City. When the difficulties are settled they will return to a quarter of the Town quite uninjured and the necessity of rebuilding the European quarter with increased demand for all sorts of labor will considerably raise wages and probably place the natives in more flourishing circumstances than they have been for the last 10 years.

Intelligence received at the Palace states that the Bouiek El Dakrur railway has been cut a short distance south of El Kitab, it is supposed by the Bedouins, with the object of cutting off Arabi Pasha's retreat to Upper Egypt. The information received from Upper Egypt is that a strong feeling against Arabi Pasha exists among the people, because of his exactions.

The English being anxious to save Cairo, will push on rapidly further from Suez by the old dire

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

☞ Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second Class Matter.

THE TOLEDO BLADE

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single Copy, one year, $2.00, and at the same rate for a shorter time. Clubs of five, per year, $1.75 each. Clubs of 10 and over, $1.65 each.

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Circulation this Week, 100 000.

THE NEW PRESS.

The magnificent new press, which has been building for the BLADE since the beginning of the year, is now finished, and is now on its way to Toledo. The BLADE of week after next will be printed upon it, and will be made a specially attractive number. It is the finest press in the country, up to this time, and contains every improvement that has been added to presses so far.

When it begins operation we will be able to send the BLADE to our readers with 48 *hours later news* in it than at present, and it will reach the subscribers everywhere 24 hours earlier than now.

Postmasters who have found much trouble with the folding of the BLADE will rejoice to see that difficulty removed, as it will be by the highly improved folders attached to the new press.

Send for specimen copies. These will be cheerfully furnished on application.

"NASBY IN EXILE"—SECOND SERIES.

The eagerly expected second series of Mr. LOCKE'S letters from abroad will begin about the time the new press gets to working, and *will*, we risk nothing in saying, exceed in interest even those which he has previously furnished. It takes experience to do even sight-seeing well, and the rich experience Mr. LOCKE has had in the past year will be turned to splendid account in this series of letters.

CIRCULATION 100,000.

This week we take much pleasure of pointing to the figures at the head of our columns, which show an even 100,000 circulation. This is a wonderful figure for any time, but a still more wonderful one for this season of the year. It is earnest of at least 125,000 in December. There is no better proof than this of the value of the BLADE, which leads by thousands of subscribers every competitor.

PRINTING AND JOURNALISM.

The printing of the first edition of the BLADE on the new press will be made the occasion of a very interesting article by Mr. JOHN MCELROY, Associate Editor of the BLADE, on the development of the numerous improvements which have brought the art of printing to its present state of perfection. This will be written in Mr. MCELROY'S happiest style, and will occupy the whole first page of the paper.

SPECIAL THREE MONTHS' RATE.

All our friends should avail themselves at once of our Special Three Months' Rate which is very advantageous to them, and which will soon not be offered any longer. Send in applications for the rate immediately. A present will be given to every one sending in a club.

THEY are interfering with the "personal liberty" of the New York Chinese by breaking up opium dens.

BEER, it is said, was first made upon the Nile, 400 years before Christ. That is not the beer center now.

THEY say a handful of yellow snuff will stop a dog-fight like a charm, but then—who wants to stop a dog fight?

THE 306 medals do not come up to expectations, and a new lot is to made. A 306-er is very particular about his brass.

A THOUSAND American mules will aid Sir GARNET in suppressing ARABI. An American mule is mean enough to do anything.

LONDON *Truth* says that in some of the smaller Western Cities of America there are more telephones than there are at present in England.

THOSE naughty, naughty Egyptians have been throwing shells at the Queen's own, owny, boo'ful Household Cavalry; so they have, the hateful things.

A SHIP-LOAD of Spanish jackasses has been imported by a man at Mount Leonard, Mo. The Bourbon strength must be maintained in Missouri, no matter what the cost.

THE Brewers' Association of New York is bitterly wrathful over the analyses which the Business Men's Moderation Society caused to be made, and probably new analyses will be made before the names are allowed to be published.

GEN. WOLSELEY has visited DE LESSEPS, and has succeeded in quieting the irate Frenchman by an explanation of his reasons for taking possession of the Suez Canal. DE LESSEPS has done about as hard fighting as anyone in Egypt since the trouble began.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President is in New York, having his vacation, and seeing nobody but personal fresnds; the heads of the Departments are at the four corners of the Nation,—if Summer resorts are that widely distributed: Congressmen are at home, getting their fences in order, and in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York the preliminaries for the Fall campaign are being made ready with all possible haste. In Ohio the campaign is opening up languidly, but promises to become very bitter over the Temperance and Tariff issues before September is well advanced. In Pennsylvania the multiplicity of tickets in the field produced distraction and allsys somewhat the bitterness with which the campaign opened. In New York the feeling among Republicans is very intense. CONKLING and his crowd are determined to slaughter CORNELL, and it can not be said that the latter shows a particle of Quaker spirit. He gives blows quite as hearty as those he receives, and the betting is strongly in his favor.

ACCORDING to the New York custom, Gov. CORNELL is entitled to a renomination. He was elected as a kind of protest against Mr. HAYES'S mild policy of Civil Service Reform, the Independent wing of the party protesting, and some of them scratching his name. But in the great struggle for the re-election of Mr CONKLING and Mr. PLATT to the National Senate, Mr. CORNELL, like a good many other Stalwarts, became detached from that wing of the party, and hostilities have existed ever since between him and the ex-Senator. CONKLING has no avowed candidate for the Governorship, but Judge ROBERTSON and Sec. FOLGER are mentioned. An attempt is made to divide CORNELL'S supporters by bringing forward the name of Mr. WADSWORTH, son of the gallant General who was killed in the Wilderness.

THE sensation of the week has been the publication in the Albany *Journal*, Gov. CORNELL'S organ, of charges that CONKLING attempted to bribe CORNELL as Governor. It is agreed that a bill exempting the elevated railroads in New York City from taxes, to the amount of $100,000 annually, was passed by the last Legislature at the instance of Mr. JAY GOULD; that Mr. CORNELL was not satisfied as to its constitutionality, and that Mr. JAY GOULD'S solicitor engaged Mr. CONKLING to argue the case before the Governor. It is said that he sent personal friends to urge the Governor to sign the bill, and to promise him two things if he did so. One of these was the cessation of politicrl hostility in the matter of the Governorship. The other—which was hinted merely—was a share of a new issue of stock by the roads in question. And it is further charged that these personal sriends of Mr. CONKLING'S not only waited on Mr. CORNELL at Albany, but followed him to Saratoga, with one or both of these propositions.

THE jurors in the Star Route trial are having a good time. They are lunched and otherwise entertained, it is said, at a neighboring saloon and restaurant at BRADY'S expense. The prospect that the end of the trial will not be reached for days to come consequently gives them no uneasiness.

THE REPORT of the movements in Egypt during the past week are so conflicting that it is hard to tell what is true or what is false. ARABI is said one day to be in one place, and the next in another. A day or two ago he was reported to be strongly intrenched at Tel-el-Kebir, a point about 40 miles west of Ismalia. Then he is reported to be in flight toward Zagazig, a place still further in the direction of Alexandria. Again the dispatches announced that he was fortifying at Heliopolis, a few miles out of Cairo, by which it would be indicated that he had succeeded in flanking the forces of Gen. WOLSELEY. It is not possible that each of these reports is true. The purport of the majority of advices favors the conclusion that the main body of the Egyptian occupies a position east of the Suez Canal, some 25 or 30 miles from Gen. WOLSELEY'S forces.

THE Porte has finally refused to declare ARABI a rebel in any of the ways demanded by the English Government, but a new draft for a Military Convention has been submitted to the English Minister, in which it is demanded that Turkish troops shall be allowed to land in Alexandria independent of England and be subject entirely to Turkish officers. It is also stipulated that ARABI shall only be summoned to submit to the Khedive as the Sultan's Viceroy in Egypt and that no further action shall be taken against him until he has replied to the summons officially.

IMMEDIATELY after receiving the above communication from the Porte, Lord DUFFERIN was visited by the Russian Minister who stated that Russia desired to sign a military convention with regard to English occupation of Egypt providing that England would declare formally that she was willing to renounce all claims to self-advantage from her present action in Egypt at the close of hostilities, and that at the end of the war the British Government would submit all questions relating to the final solution of the Egyptian question to the decision of all the European Governments, through their Ambassadors, in a conference to be assembled at Constantinople. These two things, the one following the other so closely, show that Russia and Turkey have arrived at some mutual understanding that bodes no good to England.

THE lessons of the war are soon forgotten. Old soldiers are captiously pointing out that in the recent sham campaign of the Illinois militia at Cedar Lake, the Union commander pitched his camp in easy reach of that of the Rebels, and then marched out of in another direction when he moved to the attack, leaving it and all its contents, including his line of communication, at the mercy of the enemy.

IN spite of the number of nobles who had their heads cut off in the Revolution, France has yet 500 Dukes, 6,000 Marquises, and more Counts than there are Colonels and Judges in this favored land. No cross roads is without its Count, who gets an acre of ground or two, in order to sign himself "territorial proprietor."

THE Marquis of Bute is building a new palace at a cost of $1,250,000. The people from whom he draws the money for this extravagance do not average meat on their tables twice a week.

PLAYING ENGLAND'S GAME.

A successful, but thoroly unscrupulous business man once said to us:

"The great secret of business success is to get some other man to play your game."

His idea was to get some one else to take from him an article he did not want, and pay more for it than it is worth; to juggle some one else into using brains and energy in furthering his schemes, and so on.

The Free Traders are all strenuously endeavoring to get us to play England's game.

England by 600 years of wars and strenuous endeavors, and a sternly executed Tariff, the like of which our people never dreamed, built up her manufactures until they led the world.

Then it became her policy to persuade all other nations to open their markets to her merchants and manufacturers. Her little game was that the whole world should produce raw material, and send it to her to be worked up and then buy it buy it back at a handsome profit. This is a very shrewd game, and the English are not to be blamed for playing it. It is one that we propose to play ourselves when we get in as good shape for it as England is. We would be fools to play it now, if for no other reason than it is precisely the game our principal business competitor wants us to play.

There is nothing like experience to prove the value of an economical proposition.

It is an undeniable fact that every country which has fallen into the English snare, and adopted Free Trade, is beggarly poor.

In Italy, where Free Trade has been the rule, 20 cents a day is a good price for a man's labor. Spain and Portugal have been under the influence of English trade ideas ever since the English drove the French from the Iberian peninsula, and there are no more hopelessly poor countries in Europe. The main reason is because England has gained an eternal mortgage on every source of wealth, except perhaps the grain fields. She has control of the copper mines, the quicksilver mines, the pyrite deposits, many of the best grape-growing districts, and so on. For all that the land produces the Spaniard receives but the niggard pay of the common laborer producing raw material. The copper ores, quicksilver, sulphur pyrites, abarilla, fine wines, etc., are loaded in English vessels, caried to English ports, worked over and developed in English factories, and carried back again in English vessels, to be sold to these and other people at an immense advance in prices.

The same was true of Germany, so long as Germany was split up into two score of jarring little provinces. The moment Germany was fused into one nation she asserted her nationality by a Tariff, which shut out English manufactures, and Germany is to-day growing in wealth faster than it was ever deemed possible.

The only nations in Europe not subject to English Free Trade despotism have been Russia and France, and France is the most prosperous country on the continent. It has been the clash between English and French commercial interests that has made those nations "natural enemies," as the phrase used to be.

We have only to look at poverty-stricken India to see what condition English Free-Tradeism will reduce a rich country.

Canada was equally poor until she gained a semi-independence, which enabled her to establish a Tariff which would develop her wealth. The time has been, in the memory of the present generation, when Canadian mechanics were a terror to their American fellows, from the starvation prices they were willing to work for. In all the Cities along the border Canadians flying from penury at home reduced wages so that Americans avoided those Towns as a pestilence. Now the wages across the border are nearly as good as here.

English business men are willing to pay a million pounds to break down our Tariff, extinguish the fires in our furnaces, and stop the wheels in our factories, as they have been to send armies to open up markets with the sword. They are now sending hundreds of thousands of dollars into this country to pay Free Trade agitators, and to circulate Free Trade documents. They find plenty of men ready for a consideration to espouse their cause, and endeavor to persuade our people to "play England's game."

NEEDS PROTECTION.

Few people are perhaps aware of the extent of the potteries in Trenton, New Jersey. Last week the Tariff Commission made an examination of them, with the object of ascertaining the need of a further protective tariff, which is desired by the manufacturers, who claim that the present one has reduced the price of porcelain ware over one third from what it was 20 years ago.

Until very recently the subject of pottery making attracted very little attention, everything of the kind being imported and sold at whatever price the importers chose to demand for it. Attention being turned in that direction, the progress made has been wonderful, especially in New Jersey. There are now 25 of these establishments in Trenton, the production of which is greater than all the rest of the United States combined. These give employment to thousands of men and women in the different departments. Those of decoration and designing afford a pleasant occupation for a kind of talent which would otherwise find no market.

With the proper protection, there is no doubt but this kind of manufacturing will be wonderfully developed in a few years. It has great possibilities. It is another of the industries which FRANK HURD would have killed by his FreeTrade principles.

A NEW profession which women may enter as well as men is electrical engineering. The foundation required is a good mathematical and scientific education; the work does not call for great physical force but rather keen abilities, and the constantly increasing use of electricity shows that there will be a call for work in this direction.

MCSWEENEY'S speech is very contemptuously treated by the Eastern press, as a "long stump-speech, made up of a hodge-podge of coarse jokes, stale anecdotes, wornout quotations and pedantic Latin citations."

THE Nile is said to be rising rapidly and will soon overflow its banks. That may cause some change in military movements in Egypt. ARABI can probably do some fighting strategetically with water.

THE NEGRO DEFECTION.

A number of colored politicians, who have had the ill-luck not uncommon among white men of failing to receive the offices they think they should have, are organizing a revolt against the Republican party. These people held a convention at Newport, R. I., a little while ago, and last week held one in Jefferson City, Mo., in both of which resolutions were passed denunciatory of the Republican party's failure to divide the offices properly with the colored people. We are not informed how large these conventions were, nor how far those taking part represent the colored people. Mr. GEO. T. DOWNING, Chairman of the Newport, R. I., meeting, has written a letter to the Providence *Journal* in which he says:

We have felt attached to the Republican party because it was made an agent for the right; because it had allied with it some honest lovers of freedom and equality. The temper of the colored people at the present time is not understood. Go not to colored officeholders at Washington to learn it. The colored people are ripe for independence,' aye, for revolt, and it will take place if the Republican party does not manifest some respect for its black adherents. We have appealed; we have entreated the party. What has it availed? Self-respect does not admit any longer to the jeers and deridings the black man is subjected to on all sides for tamely submitting to insult. He must assert his manhood; we do not fear the consequences. The manly will cheer us on. The colored people will be misrepresented no longer by fawning colored men. No cap-in-hand officeholder will keep them from expressing their honest convictions. A young, intelligent class is coming to the front. I hail the fact with much satisfaction. It has my hearty sympathy, and may depend upon my honest support in its resolve to play the part of freemen.

These men are taking the same attitude as the Germans. They make the same stupid mistake of imagining that the Republican party is merely a joint stock corporation organized for the purpose of securing office and that when the concern does not pay the proper amount of dividends they should withdraw their stock, and unite with some better paying institution. If the chief end of man be to hold office, and get a living from the taxes raised off some one else, then the position of these malcontents is wise and sound.

But those who constitute the bone and sinew of the Republican party—those who have followed its flag unflinchingly since it was first raised—have an entirely different conception of the party's mission. They hold that it is an association of men who hold like views on governmental policy, for the purpose of making those views prevail. Whether TOM JONES or DICK BROWN holds a certain office is of the smallest importance to many of them so long as both of them represent Republican principles equally well. Nine men out of every 10 who vote the Republican ticket have no earthly interest in the offices. They do not seek places, and would not accept if offered them.

The defection of the Germans and the negroes will probably "spite" the professional politicians—those who make a business of office-holding, but not these for long, as the place-hunter will not be long in following them to their new affiliations.

But how about the effect on these bolters themselves? We will do them the credit of believing that they have heretofore given their support to the Republican party simply because they believed its principles and measures superior to those of the other parties. They adopted this course because as good and intelligent citizens it was the one that commended itself to them. If they do differently in the future whom will it punish so badly as themselves? Can they afford to have wrong policies prevail any more than any other citizen?

Suppose, for example, that this year or next such another struggle as the Greenback craze should come up, would they hurt anybody worse than themselves by spitefully voting against their convictions in favor of the Fiat folly?

YET A SECRET.

No matter what humbug in the shape of what is called a new invention is brought before the public, there are always those ready to invest money in giving it a trial. Perhaps the tendency is a good one, otherwise many excellent things would die a speedy death and few be the wiser.

The Keely motor has been one of those objects which has occupied the public attention from time to time to the exclusion of better things. Mr. KEELY was no doubt honest in his conviction that he had made a grand discovery, that he had found a way to obtain and utilize great force at a minimum expense. At any rate he succeeded in impressing a number of capitalists with his idea and they invested a large sum of money in perfecting the motor. From time to time various announcements were made that the machine was built, that it would, with a little more time and money expended, be able to do the work which steam was accomplishing with far less trouble and expense. It was not quite completed, but soon would be; it was reported to do wonderful things already. It would generate enormous force from nothing, and store it safely away for use, at least it could be made to do that soon.

It has been several years since the Keely motor was first brought to the notice of the public, and capitalists advanced the money for its perfecting and yet it has not become a fixed fact. Naturally the stockholders have grown impatient and some time ago obtained an order of the Court for an investigation of the motor, and an examination of the machine, Mr. WILLIAM BOKKEL was appointed to do this work. There seemed to be some hitch about the matter, for from that time to this he has been unable to obtain a view of the mysterious invention. A little over a week ago a letter to Mr. KEELEY demanding to see the motor and his answer thereto were published in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. It means that the machine is dismantled and rusty and it will require more money to put it in order so that Mr. BOKKEL may see it in operation.

This history of this affair only goes to show that it is a law of nature that there must be compensations in all things. It is impossible to generate great force out of next to nothing. If that could be done, it would be only a step to perpetual motion, and that the *Bulletin* suggests is the problem that Mr. KEELY has been wrestling with, though he did not give it that name. If that is true he has been as successful as those who have preceded him, and the secret yet remains undiscovered. Mr. KEELY is to be pitied, and so too are the unlucky people who have invested and lost their money.

ONE Mr. W. T. ALLEN declares that the present struggle in Egypt is the beginning of the great battle of Armageddon, which is to last 48 years.

FARMING BY IRRIGATION.

Some 12 years ago when HORACE GREELEY published a book upon farming, and stated therein that many of the lands in the West, especially along the upper Arkansas, which were sterile then, would one day by irrigation become productive, there were many people who pronounced him an impractical enthusiast, and many jeering remarks were made about the wonderful wisdom of people who wrote upon subjects which they practically knew nothing about. Since then, however, the soundness of his reasoning has been amply demonstrated.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has lately been to Garden City in Western Kansas, where a scheme of irrigation such as suggested by Mr. GREELEY was undertaken two years ago. The result has been marvellous, even in so short a time. The first ditch was dug in 1880. It was eight feet wide, two deep, and four miles long, and irrigated about 100 acres. Sweet potatos and other vegetables were planted and found to grow abundantly. This offered such encouragement that another company was chartered, which built a ditch 22 miles long, and then others followed, until now between 150,000 and 200,000 acres are brought to a condition of the greatest fertility by irrigation. The largest ditch yet dug is 30 feet wide, three feet deep and 60 miles long. The main ditches are connected by shorter ones, the water for the whole being brought from the Arkansas River.

Last year was the first attempt to raise crops with irrigation. Some 10 farmers tried the experiment and the results are given by the correspondent as follows:

The average of last season's crops raised under irrigation was Irish potatos, 400 bushels an acre; sweet potatos, 600 bushels; onions, 600 bushels; cabbages, 4,000 head; melons, 5,000; turnips, 1,000 bushels; oats, 70 bushels, and Spring wheat, 20 to 25 bushels an acre. This remarkable success encouraged the farmers generally to adopt irrigation. Just north of the Town I drove through a field of oats recently harvested and yielding 90 bushels to the acre, while near by was a melon patch crowded with fruit, and a little beyond were fields of heavy grass and corn.

At Squire Worrell's farm, near a grove of young cottonwoods, was field after field of onions, already large as one's fist, the bulbs clustered on the top of the ground in threes and fours, while the Squire smacked his lips as he estimated the yield at 800 bushels the acre, and informed me that the cost of raising them was $35 an acre, and that onions were worth $2 a bushel. Beyond some thriving fields of sweet potatos was one of the most beautiful sights that Kansas farms afford—a field of alfalfa, Chilian clover or lucerne, as it is variously called; the leaves of a rich purplish green, the flowers blue and fragrant, and the plants spreading in a luxuriant jungle that hid the ground. This yields some 20 tons to the acre, and four or five crops can be cut in the season. It is worth $5 a ton, cures green, and has been found a food eagerly sought by stock and horses, as was shown by the avidity with which our ponies devoured it. Onions, sweet potatos and alfalfa are the three crops to which farmers in this neighborhood are particularly devoting themselves, because they believe these to offer the largest profits. The figures given are certainly astonishing, but the farmers whom I met are equally enthusiastic, and pointed to last year's records, and to the crops this season, which speak for themselves.

It must be remembered that these are lands upon which the crops have been hitherto small, and extremely liable to failure because of frequent drouth.

The facts are interesting as showing what may be done with portions of the country which have not hitherto been attractive in an agricultural way to settlers. There is no question but that they may be made to add very materially to the wealth and prosperity of the nation.

MASSACHUSETTS has always paid a great deal of attention to her militia, and has always had the best corps of citizen soldiery in the Nation. The law compels the Mayor and Aldermen, or Selectmen, of each City or Town, to provide its troops with proper armories and drill rooms, and the necessary fuel and lights. Every enlisted man is provided with a complete uniform on being sworn in, and is given a new one every five years afterward. The Legislature appropriates about $150,000 a year for the militia, and as the number is restricted to 4,000 this provides for them generously. A State camp has been established at Framingham, where there is a magnificent drill-ground a mile long, by a quarter wide, upon which both brigades can be manuvered. While in camp the pay is as follows:

	Per Diem.		Per Diem.
Brigadier-General	$15.23	First Lieutenant (mounted)	$ 4.75
Colonel	9.73	First Lieutenant	4.17
Lieutenant Colonel	8.33	Second Lieutenant (mounted)	4.17
Major	6.95	Second Lieut.	3.89
Captain (mounted)	5.55	Chaplain	4.17
Captain	5.00	Non commissioned staff officers	2.50
Adjutant, Quartermaster, Assistant Surgeon and Paymaster	5.00	Enlisted men	2.00
		Band	4.00

Now comes the test of ARABI'S generalship. He has the interior line, as the Rebels had in our war, with all the immense advantages of that position. If he has his army well in hand he can move out from Alexandria, throw its entire weight on Sir GARNET'S turning column, crush it, and hand its fragments over to the pitiless desert and the merciless Bedouins, and be back to Alexandria again before Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON knows he is gone. If the British have no more than 25,000 troops in Egypt, ARABI can handle them very neatly, if he has what would have rated in our war as about third-class generalship. The reconnoissances, etc., from Alexandria are evidently intended to occupy his attention until the turning column is fairly on its way to Cairo.

BY not paying fractions in the interest on the public debt, the Bank of England has accumulated a special fund of $715,000. No one has yet suggested that this stolen money might be well applied in building comfortable homes for the starving poor of England, but some of these days that is the righteous use which will be made of many millions of accumulated thefts.

Puck:

Now the bather gaily stands
On the shining ocean sands,
In the sun;
And the very dainty clocking
On her blue or scarlet stocking
Yanks the bun.

She imagines it divine
When she floats upon the brine,
Like a rose;
But she's mad that night when feeling
All the cuticle that's peeling
Off her nose.

EASY EMPLOYMENT.

All persons wanting light easy employment and *good pay*, should read the advertisement of the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, in another column. Canvassers for "Nasby in Exile" are making from $10 to $15 per day, and an agency for this fast selling book is a good capital to any person, male or female. Send for descriptive circulars, and secure territory at once, as *now* is the time to canvass for September delivery. One agent cleared a profit of over $300 during the dull month of July canvassing for "Nasby in Exile." It requires only a capital of $1 invested in canvassers' outfit.

"NONE O' YER BUSINESS."

The effusive loyalty of the Canadians has not availed to save them from a humiliating snub from the home Government and press. Laboring under the same delusion that misled our fathers, a little over a century ago, to-wit, that they were just as much Englishmen as before they crossed the seas, they wanted some "say" on the Irish question, and the Dominion Parliament last Spring adopted the following address:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN: We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly, in our own name, and on behalf of the people whom we represent, to renew the expression of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's person and Government.

We have observed, may it please your Majesty, with feelings of profound regret and concern the distress and discontent which have prevailed for some time among your Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

We would respectfully represent to your Majesty that your Irish subjects in the Dominion of Canada are among the most loyal, most prosperous and most contented of your Majesty's subjects.

We would further respectfully represent to your Majesty that the Dominion of Canada, while offering the greatest advantages and attractions for those of our fellow-subjects who may desire to make their homes among us, does not receive that proportion of emigrants from Ireland which might reasonably be expected, and that this is due in a great measure, in the case of many of our Irish fellow-subjects who have sought foreign homes, to their feelings of estrangement towards the Imperial Government.

We would further most respectfully represent to your Majesty that, in the interests of this your loyal Dominion and of the entire Empire, it is extremely to be desired that your Majesty may not be deprived in the development of your Majesty's possessions on this continent of the valuable aid of those of your Majesty's Irish subjects who may feel disposed to leave their native land to seek more prosperous homes.

We desire respectfully to suggest to your Majesty that Canada and its inhabitants have prospered exceedingly under a federal system, allowing to each Province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and would venture to express a hope that, if consistent with the integrity and well-being of the Empire, and if the rights and status of the minority are fully protected and secured, sure means may be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of your Irish subjects in that regard so that Ireland may become a source of strength to your Majesty's Empire, and that your Majesty's Irish subjects at home and abroad may feel the same pride in the greatness of your Majesty's Empire, the same veneration for the justice of your Majesty's rule, and the same devotion to, and affection for, our common flag as are now felt by all classes of your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Dominion.

We would further express a hope that the time has come when your Majesty's clemency may, without injury to the United Kingdom, be extended to those persons who are now imprisoned in Ireland charged with political offenses only, and the inestimable blessing of liberty restored to them.

D. L. MACPHERSON, Speaker.
The Senate, Wednesday, May 3, 1882.
J. G. BLANCHET, Speaker.
House of Commons, Thursday, April 20, 1882.

This created no little commotion in England, where it was treated as a bit of unwarrantable impudence. Lord KIMBERLY has returned from the Queen the following answer, which the English papers say is as near a snub as official language will permit:

DOWNING STREET, June 12, 1882.—MY LORD: I have received and laid before the Queen the address to Her Majesty from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, which was transmitted in your Lordship's dispatch of the 16th of May.

I am commanded by Her Majesty to request that you will convey to the Senate and House of Commons her appreciation of the expression of their unswerving loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's person and Government.

Her Majesty will always receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs; but with respect to the questions referred to in the address, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the Constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain. I have, etc.,
The Marquis of Lorne. KIMBERLEY.

No strait waistcoat of official propriety restrains the London *Times's* comments upon the memorial. It makes use of the occasion to say a good many contemptuous things of Canada and Canadians, which have evidently been rankling a long while. The *Times* says:

When her Majesty's Government is engaged in a severe struggle with anarchy and sedition in Ireland, Canadian loyalty and devotion assume the form of a public and formal recommendation that rebellion and treason should be legitimized by concession of the demand for home rule. At a time when the Government had avowed itself unable to answer for the preservation of the semblance of order without imprisoning the ringleaders of the Irish conspiracy, and exactly three days before the murder of two of the Queen's servants in the Phœnix Park, her Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects at the safe distance of 3,000 miles from the center of disturbance take upon themselves to pray that these gentlemen may be allowed to enjoy the 'inestimable blessing of personal liberty."

Then this in regard to Canadian 'titled aristocracy.'

"Colonial personages come over here from time to time to deport themselves in London society. They usually appear more or less oppressed with the wholly unfounded notion that every body is looking at them; and when they get a chance to talk at a public dinner they descant with an amusing air of importance upon the burning questions of some little community which has no foreign relations at all and no domestic problems except of the simplest character. With charming simplicity they will describe how well they manage things, and they will let it be understood that a moderate amount of wisdom would, in their opinion, suffice to organize English affairs on their more perfect models. The truth is that a colonial training is the very worst conceivable so far as qualifying a man to meddle with imperial politics is concerned. The intelligent English schoolboy—not of Lord Macaulay of everyday life—has a better comprehension of the complexity of life in an old country like this than is easily attained by the Prime Minister of a country of sheepruns or railway lots. When our Canadian friends offer suggestions about the Irish difficulty they meddle with a problem that puzzled English statesmen before a lumber raft ever floated on a Canadian river. Their utter want of cognate experience ought alone to teach them modesty. Were they even competent to judge, their relations to the mother country ought to teach them a somewhat more reverent form of 'loyalty and devotion.'"

Evidently the relations between the Englishmen on both sides of the Atlantic have not been improved at all by the matter.

WE have had such an abundance of rain in this part of the country, that it is hard to realize the fact that a serious drought prevails in New England. In some parts of Massachusetts and the adjacent parts of New Hampshire and Maine, there has been no rain of any account for nearly two months, and many farmers are feeding their cattle from their Winter store of hay in their barnes. The field crops are at a standstill, corn is a failure, and everything bears a most discouraging aspect. It is a pity that they could not have some of the rain which has fallen so plentifully elsewhere.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are still having a great demand for this remarkable cheap book, and are mailing scores of them every week. To our many thousand new readers we wish to say that this is a $3.00 book, which we will mail post-paid to subscribers for the low price of $1.25. We have mailed many thousands, and our supply is nearly exhausted. Our new subscribers should obtain a copy at once. A full description of the book will be found in our advertising columns.

AT a conference lately held at Liverpool of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, it was resolved to urge upon the British Government the necessity of a general understanding in regard to the marriage laws of different countries, and the importance of taking some step by which a marriage valid in one country, as England, should also be valid in another, as France. It would seem at first thought that this must be the case now, but more than one instance has been known where both English and American girls have married Frenchmen in their own country and then gone to France to find themselves dispossessed of their rights as wives and their children declared illegitimate The Liverpool conference proposes treaties between different Nations regulating this matter, and it is to be hoped that the attention will be given to the subject which its importance demands.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond (Va.) *Whig* attempts to show that privates of the Confederate Army ought to join the Readjuster party and break loose from "the thralldom of Brigadier Generalism." The writer gives a list of the Generals and Colonels who have had the offices under Democratic rule, the privates having no chance. The Readjuster list is thus given:

Senator—Private Harry Riddleberger; rose to a First-Lieutenancy; fought through the War.
Congressman—John Paul; private in the ranks; fought through the War.
Governor—Willie Cameron; private in the ranks; fought through the War.
Secretary of State—Private Elam; fought through the War.
Attorney-General—Private Blair; fought through the War.
Congressman at Large—John S. Wise; private in the ranks.

BALTIMORE has a "Sour Grape Club," composed of 10 of the most fashionable young married women of the City. They bind themselves to present to each of the babies born of their number, baby jewelry, clothing, etc., to the amount of $100. One lady has already received two sets of prizes. Committees of three members each on qualification, prizes, and records are appointed yearly, and a photograph of the "blessed baby" is furnished each of the members. The membership is limited to 10, and all vacancies occasioned by death or resignation are filled by a ballot by the remaining members. It is said that the number of applications for admission to the Club are over 50.

THE Rev. Mr. JESSUP, a recently returned missionary who was at Alexandria at the time of the massacre, says that ARABI Pasha is one of the most fanatical among fanatical Mahometans, and a gentleman personally known to Mr. JESSUP, told the latter that he heard ARABI at a public service in a Cairo mosque lift his hands and cry out, "Allah grant that I may see the streets run with the blood of Christians." With such sentiments, it looks as if the chance of the war finally becoming a religious one was strong.

AN Australian proposes to have a legal prayer test made. He is the executor of a merchant who left $100,000 to be paid for masses to deliver his soul from purgatory. The executor takes the ground that he will not pay over the money until it has been decided in the Courts that purgatory exists, and that his particular soul has been prayed out of it; and the parties who claim to have earned the $100,000 by their prayers have taken the case to Court.

AN English custom which is, to say the least, an awkward one, is the passing around of the "loving cup" at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall. It is a huge affair which each gentleman takes in turn, bows to the lady next to him who takes off the lid and holds it while he drinks. Then he wipes the edge, gives the cup to her, and holds the lid while she quaffs of the contents. It is rather promiscuous drinking.

THE Alabama story about a conspiracy of the negros to murder the whites in Choctaw County, is proved to be an outrageous falschood. The whole thing has been gotten up in order to give an excuse for a persecution of the blacks there, to hinder them from exercising their political privileges. One poor fellow has been hung already and they are all in a panic of terror. It is designed to carry out a wholesale bulldozing operation.

WHILE it is terrible that a malignant typhus should develop in a crowded tenement house in New York, the evil is not without its compensations. It calls attention in a way that cannot be ignored to those frightful sinks of wretchedness which are a shame to our civilization. The New Yorkers are awaking to the necessity of doing something to abate these evils.

A BIG wave in San Francisco harbor scared a man and a woman passenger on a vessel into insanity. The woman is violent, but the man's "mania," the paper says: "is harmless, being an entire absence of all reasoning power." This probably is the foundation for the statement of the Free Traders that they had secured an important recruit on the Pacific Coast.

A REUNION of the survivors of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry will be held at Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., Friday, Sept. 1. Ex-Col L. H. WATERS will be there. All comrades of the regiment are earnestly desired to attend. Any further information will be gladly furnished by addressing HUGH BRADY, Ferris, Hancock County, Ill.

IT is rumored that a conference is to assemble shortly to settle the question of the neutralization of the Suez Canal and that the United States will be invited to take part in it. It is not at all likely that the Government will do so, even if the invitation is given, as there is nothing to be gained by mixing in the Eastern question.

A WRITER in the New York *Tribune*, most earnestly deprecates the use of Goat Island for manufacturing purposes as is now contemplated. We most cordially agree with him. Let Niagara River be utilized, but not at the expense of one of the principal beauties and glories of the whole country. Once gone it can never be restored.

THE general military opinion is that the trial of the great English ironclads upon the forts at Alexandria has not resulted favorably for the former, and that forts must still be considered much superior to ships, when properly armed and manned.

TURKEY begins to show her hand openly. The Porte refuses to allow the exportation of mules for British service in Egypt. It looks as though the Russian bear might be around.

CURRENT EVENTS.

James G. Blaine and Gen. William H. Gibson opened the campaign in Maine at Biddeford Monday.——Two sons of a preacher living near Harrisville O., chloroformed and robbed their father of $5,000. They were aged 12 and 14 years.——Mrs. Garfield has consented to the sale of the Garfield residence in Washington to the Ohio Republican Association.——The first inspection train from Buffalo to Chicago over the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was run on Monday.——Republican Committeemen in Missouri have voted not to call a State Convention. An independent call will be issued.——A statement is made showing that the public lands disposed of by the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, was 15,699,848 acres, an increase of about 5,000,000 acres over last year. The cash received for the same was $8,261,091.——Census returns show 613 485 white native voters in Ohio. There are 191,386 foreign white voters and 21,706 colored.——A renewal of outrages against the Jews is reported from the interior of Poland. The assailants were encouraged in their attacks by the apathy of the officials.——The Greenbackers of Kansas nominated for Governor Chase Robinson, the earliest Chief Magistrate of

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

Important Failure of the Late Session of Congress—The Washington Vacation—A Small Steal—The Complexion of the Political Situation.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1882.

Among the things which failed to get any earnest attention at the late session of Congress was some plan for giving National aid to the work of education. Hitherto this has not been a very important matter before the war Slavery ruled everything at the South, and Slavery did not want education. Since the war the work of education at the South has been largely in the hands of Northern charitable institutions which are not cordially welcomed by the ruling classes. But, more and more, a feeling of need has grown up among the people, and now anything which the Nation could do would be well received while the need is very great.

The North, with its general intelligence, can never fully understand what it is to be in the power of a great mass of ignorant men who are led by prejudice and passion. But we may be sure that the educated classes of the South would not resort to such hideous crimes as are charged against them if they could see any other way to rid themselves of the domination of the ignorant classes. But we all know that a sure remedy lies in the education of the next few years. It is, therefore, a pressing need, and as much the need of the North as of the South, for education will increase industry and resources, will add to the general enterprise and the general wealth, will give activity to commerce and trade, and bind together in closer union the States so lately at deadly feud.

Some measure for granting aid to this interest was, therefore, of vital importance to the well-being of the Nation, and deserved to have the attention which was bestowed on much less important matters. Statesmanship consists in promoting the interests of the people, and it does not require a very great foresight to discover that the education of the masses at the South would do more to promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Nation than a dozen harbor bills, or an army of public buildings, even though these may be quite as important as their advocates assert.

What is wanted now at the South is money, and the Government was never in so good a condition to grant it. England makes an annual grant of about $10,000,000 to promote education among the poorer classes, while there is no such pressing need there as there is here. The Peabody fund has been of immense advantage, but it is altogether inadequate to the wants of these times. The children of the millions that have been released from slavery ought to be put on courses of improvement at once, and every day's delay is an incalculable injury to the Nation, and especially to coming generations. The bill advocated by Sen. Blair proposed to make an annual grant of $10,000,000 for a specified number of years and then gradually diminish it, as the dependent classes became more capable of taking care of themselves. It is provided for officers appointed by the General Government to see that the money was expended for the required purposes. But there was no other purpose for the House to take up an education measure and mature it, and after a few good speeches the matter dropped out of sight.

Washington is now in the days of its "sere and yellow leaf." The President, the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the principal officers connected with the departments are on "their winding way," and the Government either runs itself or runs for the season. The season has been one of unusual comfort for those whose duties require them to "abide by the shop." We have had no very hot weather, and timely showers have visited us to such an extent that the grass has remained fresh and green, and the crops, which have usually suffered from heat and drought, are greatly abundant. We are now waiting on the verge of September, but we have not needed to go abroad to find a refuge from the fierce rays of a southern sun.

The want of a careful system of supervision subjects the departments here to various impositions, which come to light from time to time. To-day it has been ascertained that the ice company which has supplied the departments with ice has not for the last three years delivered the amount called for in the contract, and it is said that the shortage will amount to 10,000 pounds per month. The amount paid for being distributed to innumerable places, the tickets which showed the various deliveries did not get examined and compared with the contract quantity; and the company, finding that no notice was taken of the shortage, went on with its abstractions. The matter is only important as showing the relation between carelessness and crime. The company is under bonds and will be required to "fork over" the balance withheld.

The political situation has seldom shown so much complexity as it presents this year. The Democrats appear to lend their chief energies on fostering splits and bolts and independent movements. In Maine, which "sets the pitch" for the other States, there is a Republican party, an Independent Republican party, a Fusion party and a Greenback or Solon Chase party, but no Democratic party. In Pennsylvania there will also be four or five tickets run, and all of them will help the Democratic ticket. In the West and the South Temperance, Prohibition, Greenback, Independence, etc., are all lifted up to embarrass the two leading parties and all sorts of combinations and bargains are being made between the factious to help or hinder the chief issues. Everybody seems to be dissatisfied with something, and all the old parties are too loose to hold the straight-laced Puritans who cry with Patrick Henry, "Give me reform or give me death." I notice that Congressman Ellis, a Democrat who represents the Second District of Louisiana, talks against his party and thinks that the Bourbons and the Republicans have both fulfilled their day and that a new party ought to spring into life and, like the rain ears of Pharaoh, devour the ears that have grown fat on their heavy corruptions. But his interests keep him faithful to the Democratic party and he predicts that it will have a large majority in the next House. On the other hand it seems to your correspondent that the chancesare with the Republicans. In the general "melee" they may lose where they have a right to gain but they will also gain where they might be expected to lose; and what Independents succeed will be likely to act with the Republicans.

BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Politics Growing Lively — Dry Weather — Opium Smoking — The Court of Arbitration — Various Items.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1882.

If we have been dull in the political field, we are lively enough now. The fight against Gov. Cornell has become red-hot, and at last he has come forward with a defense, which he makes, apparently, successful. At any rate, he shows the falsity of most of the charges made against him, and the inference is that the attack was inspired by ex Sen. Conkling. There is time enough yet for a complete change of scenery, and no one need be hasty in forming opinions as to the result.

The Democrats are pretty quiet. The anti-Kelley men have it all their own way, and it looks as if the boss might be kept out of the State Convention. Meanwhile he is cogueting with the anti-Monopoly leaders and trying to manage their affairs.

A DRY TIME.

The weather is still pretty warm, but we have had a few small showers, and thereby some relief. Still the country is very dry, and would stand a good sized deluge with profit.

OPIUM SMOKING.

It was my fortune one day last week to explore the recesses of what is known as an opium den—a place where people go to get drunker than they possibly can on the worst of liquor, by smoking that accursed drug called opium. It is kept by a Heathen Chinee, of course, in Watt street, and there are two or three others in the City, supported mainly by our own people. In the establishment kept by Pape, where I explored, on each side, and extending the length of the dimly lighted, badly smelling poorly-furnished room, are low platforms on which the smokers recline, their heads supported by small wooden stools. The smokers are in groups of from two to six persons, who lie sprawling upon each other like whelps in litter. In the center of each group is a tray containing a pipe and its appurtenances. One of the number "cooks" the opium and prepares the pipe, which is smoked in turn by the others. Chest by jowl in these groups are men and boys of respectable condition, girls and hardened women, thieves and sporting men, actors and actresses, drunken carousers and Calmanes. The men are mostly in shirt-sleeves and stocking-feet, while young girls and harridans lie in immodest postures. Ribald songs and jests at times drown the the heavy breathing of the inhalers of the pipes. Oftentimes some poor wretch, crazed by drink and opium, runs amuck until ejected by the others. In a corner of the room Pape, a bleareyed and wizened Chinaman, drowsily but carefully weighs and serves in little ocean shells the 25 and 50 cents' worth of opium as it is called for by the smokers. The fumes from the pipes fill the room with a thick, bluish cloud, which partly hides the scene of abandonment, intoxication and debasement.

Opium is prepared for the pipe by boiling the crude drug in water, which clears it from all its soluble parts and leaves only the resinous or inflammable portion, the repository of its flavor and virtue. A trifle of the drug thus prepared, which has the appearance and consistency of tar, is caught on the point of a slender steel bodkin and cooked over the flame of a small and enclosed lamp fed with peanut oil. The particle of opium, about the size of a pea, by skilful manipulation on the face of the pipe, is compacted into a hard, cheese-shaped button with the bodkin piercing the the center of it. The bowl of the pipe is earthen, and it resembles an old-fashioned jakstraw inverted, with its nozzle inserted in a bamboo stem about two feet long and an inch and a half in diameter. In the center of the face of the bowl is a small sperture; the point of the bodkin is placed in this opening, and the heat from the lamp causes the button of opium to adhere to the bowl. The bodkin is then withdrawn, leaving a clear passageway for air. The smoker places the button against the flame of the lamp, and by a prolonged inhalation, called "the long draw," consumes the opium. It enters the lungs in the form of minute atoms; hence its sustained activity, it requiring from 20 to 24 hours after indulgence for the system to completely absorb the particles of opium.

Ten or 12 pipes produce a delicious languor of intoxication; from 20 to 25 pipes is followed by a dreadful torpor, the "heaven" which the opium-smoker madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he blindly hurries. The habitual opium-smoker has pallid cheeks, vacuous eyes, and is unfitted for any energetic employment. The functions of the stomache and intestinal organs become disarranged and weakened. In indulgence, the idiot smile and death-like stupor of an opium debauches has something more awful to the gaze than the bestiality of the drunkard from spirits. The pain he suffers when deprived of the drug after long habit, no language can explain; and it is only to a certain degree under its influence that his faculties are alive. Persons of mature age occasionally become opium-smokers, but the habit, as a rule, is acquired in youth. Hence the great evil of it; for when once fully acquired, it is only broken by death. It is well known among the initiated that a physician in New York, who claims to cure victims of the opium pipe, and has built an asylum for that purpose, has not been able to cure himself, and daily indulges in its use. Those who pretend that they can relinquish the habit may be found hanging about opium places, and do not deny themselves a pipe now and then. They are simply the slave smokers for a time, and eventually fall back to an excessive use of the drug. No opium-smoker will deny the fact that the habit has ruined him mentally and physically.

LAWYERS DISGUSTED.

Some years ago the business men of New York began to perceive how they were robbed by lawyers and Court fees whenever they went to the Courts to settle disputes, and cast about for some way or means to stop or at least mitigate the swindle. Their action resulted in the establishment of a Court of Arbitration, with Enoch L. Fancher as Judge. To this Court men come to decide on matters of a verbal contract in which there is no testimony other than the different statement of the two litigants. Sometimes (it has happened twice with me) these statements are radically different — diametrically opposed — and made by men of standing and fairness, each confident that he is in the right. To decide at all would be to declare one or the other to be untruthful. Settlements almost always follow without further cost or delay. Sometimes parties in this court ask for a rehearing, which is the nearest approach there is to an appeal. Lawyers do not like to bring cases before this court. One reason is that they get no costs, and, as a part of the taxable costs usually go to the lawyers, they prefer the other courts. Then there are few cases which are brought to trial where lawyers do not prefer jury trials, and there are no jurors in this court. Occasionally both sides are afraid of a jury, and then the lawyers come to Judge Fancher. The indisposition of lawyers to try cases because they get no costs and have no appeal is what tends to make it a quiet one.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The change in the taxation of immigrants seems so far to work well.

Window blinds closed for two months are thrown open in the fashionable streets. The return tide of Summer travel begins to set in.

DELIGHTFUL WOMAN.

Yesterday a woman was arrested in Brooklyn for cruelty to animals, the cruelty consisting of fastening a tin can over the nose of a young calf so that he could not draw his natural nourishment from the willing mother. The woman found that such a little joke costs $5 in the City of the Churches. ZENO.

GREENSBURG.

A Charming Little Inland Town and its Attractions.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Aug. 19, 1882.

To the Editor of the Blade,

I have been spending a few days in this, one of the most beautiful little cities it has been my fortune to visit for a long time, and now give the results of my observations.

Greensburg is the County Seat of Decatur County, situated at the intersection of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago and the Vernon & Rushville Railroads, 64 miles from Cincinnati and 46 miles from Indianapolis. It has a population of 4,500, and is said to be, in proportion to size, the wealthiest Town in the State. From the Treasurer's books I learn that the tax duplicate of the County is $3,786,220. that of the Town, $1,034,290. The Town is regularly laid out with well-paved and gas-lit streets, all of which are thoroughly shaded. The residences are, as a rule, neat and tasteful and would do credit to a much larger and older Town. I understand the occupants are, in the main, the owners of the property. It is emphatically a Town for retired farmers, as statistics will show.

The usual churches are represented, most of which have excellent places of worship. The edifices of the Presbyterian organizations are the most expensive, each having cost upwards of $20,000. The Baptists, Christians and Catholics have also comfortable places.

The secret orders find good representatives here in two Masonic lodges, one Odd Fellows, one Knights of Honor, one Redmen and one Good Templars. The latter is reported as one of the strongest in the State. It may not be improper to announce that a session seven or eight students afford it ample opportunity for home missionary work.

The public buildings are good. The Court House, built in 1854, cost over $100,000, and is remarkable for our external circumstance. On the top of the tower, which is capped with limestone slabs, may be seen growing six or seven soft maple trees, which have commenced growing up spontaneously. They are beginning to separate the slabs from whose cracks they are growing. Whether the seeds were deposited by birds or were originally found in the sand mixed in the mortar is not known. The whole circumstance has found illustration in the magazines, and has called Greensburg into some prominence.

A town is usually measured by several standards, viz., its streets, its churches, its schools, its hotels, and its newspapers. Greensburg possesses all these elements. Its graded schools, under the efficient management of Supt. C. W. Harvey, assisted by a corps of intelligent associates, rank No. 1. Its two leading hotels, the Soitz House and the DeArmond, have the buildings and management to meet the demands of the most exacting traveling public. This knowledge is the result of actual test in both cases. The newspapers are four in number, two, the *Standard* and the *Review* being Republican, and two, the *News* and the *Democrat* being Democratic. It is a pleasure to note that these newspaper men are in good circumstances, being possessed of pleasant homes. If the Toledo BLADE with its mammoth circulation and spicy pages can be circulated through the County, the people of Decatur will certainly be handsomely supplied with bebdomadal literature.

The political complexion of the County is about equally Republican and Democratic. Of the County officers, the Republicans claim the Treasurer, Sheriff, Clerk, Surveyor, two Commissioners and the Representative in the Legislature. The Democrats the Auditor, Recorder, one Commissioner, County Superintendent and State Senator.

During the present week the County Teachers' Institute has been in session, the attendance being about 150. The instructors are Prof. Richard, of Mansfield, O., and Prof. J. A. Stagg, of this County. The County Superintendent of this County is John H. Bobbitt, a live and efficient officer. The teachers are awake to their needs and are determined to grow.

Indiana has one feature not found in Ohio, viz County Superintendency. The system is revolutionizing the schools, and creating a genuine professional feeling. The whole educational system is much simpler than in Ohio, and, in my judgment, much better. In some future letter I may take space enough to compare the two. FRAISE.

Tennessee Politics.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Perhaps the BLADE readers would like to hear a few words from the Second Congressional District of Tennessee, the stronghold of the Republicans of the South. Before the war it was generally represented by an Old Line Whig of the Henry Clay stripe. Since the war no sane Democrat ever dreams of going to Congress from the Second. Hon. H. Maynard, a wise statesman and a man of unspotted private character, always received large Republican majorities. Col. J. M. Thornburg represented the District two terms since the war, being elected the last time by about 800 majority. In 1878 Judge L. C. Houk defeated Col. A. G. Watkins by 2,500 majority. In 1880 Houk was elected by a majority of 8,122 over Thomas L. Williams, a pure scion of the Knoxville Bourbon aristocracy. Just now, an effort is being made to defeat Mr. Houk's nomination before the Convention which meets in Knoxville the 24th inst. From present indications, Houk will certainly be nominated. Nearly all the Counties have instructed their delegates to support Houk. Capt. Rule, a very clever Republican, will run independently and accompany Capt. Ledgerwood or some other Democrat up Salt River, and thus end the first three-cornered fight in the District.

When Houk was about 10 years old he went to live with a wealthy old farmer who kept a negro overseer named Reuben. For his labor he was to receive his "victuals and clothes." On the farm was a herd of little darkies near his own age. It afforded Houk supreme delight to keep up a state of war against his dusky co-workers. While in the midst of one of their fights, old Reuben put in an appearance, and thrashed the whole lot soundly. In 1876, I witnessed a meeting in Knoxville between Houk and Reuben. Houk saluted his former *master* with, "How are you, Rube? Do you recollect the thrashing you gave me when I was a boy?" Old Rube cocked his head to one side and replied promptly, "See heah, white man! befo' Gawd you was de meanest white boy dat eber I seed on de face ob de yeth." This reply caused a big laugh among the spectators in which the jovial Judge heartily joined. W. M. CLARK.

Twinville, Aug. 15, 1882.

Plank Roads.

To the Editor of the Blade.

Having built a plank road and run it for 14 years, during which time it paid an average dividend of 17 per cent., I would like to explain to the authorities the way in which the road was constructed. It will be noticed that it is cheaper than the way plank roads are built in Toledo, and at the same time makes a more solid and durable road. Mellow up the road-bed, lay two stringers with a space of five feet between them, and with the outside one lower than the other, so as to give a pitch of two inches in the eight feet. Level the earth between the stringers so that it shall be about one inch higher than the stringers, or just so much that three good blows with the pounder will settle the plank down to the stringer. Lay the plank invariably with the heart side up, and no not lay them even at the ends, but out and in an inch or two. After pounding the plank down to the stringer give them a good blow on the edge to drive them tight. Cover both ends with earth, and put on enough so that it will remain there when the wagons run over it. After the first heavy rain go over the road, and where you find water standing under the plank let it out from under the stringer. Keep these little ditches open. Keeping the ends of the plank covered prevents them from checking and being broken, and also keeps the plank in their place. One set of stringers will answer for two or three sets of plank. No splites are necessary. E. G. PECKHAM.

Toledo, O., Aug. 22.

THE COLORED PEOPLE

Hold a Convention at Jefferson City, Mo.—A "New Monroe Doctrine" Announced.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The Convention of Colored Men in session at Jefferson City organized by the election of J. Milton Turner as President. The Committee on Education reported, recommending the establishment of kindergartens and compulsory education; also that steps be taken to abate the abuses practiced on colored school children; also proposing the establishment of an industrial school where colored children can be taught mechanical art. The report was adopted. A resolution was adopted fixing August 1st and September 22d as holidays in commemoration of emancipation in Hayti and in the United States. A committee was appointed to memoralize the President of the United States regarding the rights of negros in respect to the occupation of public lands in Indian Territory.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we endorse every movement whose purpose shall be the emancipation of the negro race from the thraldom of political demagogues; that while we acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the efforts of the Republican party in behalf of our race, and that its platform of principles as announced at every Convention, is the most practical, progressive and safe to all elements of our composite nationality; nevertheless,

"*Resolved*, That we hereby announce as a new Monroe doctrine of the era of emancipation, that the negro voter in the United States shall henceforth not consider himself a subject for colonization and appropriation by any political party, but that the individual right to think, speak and act for himself and be untrammelled by party chains.

A letter was read from Fred Douglass regretting his inability to attend the Convention, and expressing warm approval of the objects of the meeting. A letter was also read from George T. Downing, of Providence, R. I., endorsing the purposes of the Convention and dwelling particularly upon the relations of the negros to the Republican party, and advising independent action in the matter of voting. This brought out the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we commend to the negro voters of the State, whenever a colored man has been nominated on the Republican ticket and been beaten, while the other part of the ticket was elected, that they vote independently and without regard to party.

At a rather late hour last night, most of the Convention called on Gov. Crittenden, and paid their respects. The Governor received them pleasantly, and made a short speech, in which he said he was glad to see them assembled to consider the question of vital interest to their race, and advised them to adopt all the means possible to become free, independent and intelligent citizens.

The Convention is said not to have been entirely harmonious in its political features, but there was a pretty strong disposition manifested to throw off the party yoke. Yet, there was quite a difference of opinion as to whether immediate action should be taken.

GEN. STURGIS.

His Explanation of His Removal as Governor of the Soldiers' Home.

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CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Inter-Ocean publishes a record of outrages committed on women and children within the past eight months, showing an alarming frequency of this class of crime. The statistics show that those who perpetrate such outrages are seldom adequately punished. The paper takes radical grounds on the subject, and declares the time has come when the people must take the laws into their own hands, and advocates the immediate lynching of every brute found guilty of assaulting women or children, believing that such retribution in a few cases will put a stop to the increase of such crimes.

WOLSELEY'S WAY.

He is Pushing Ahead, Regardless of Consequences—Some Brisk Fighting—2,000 British Hold Their Ground Against 10,000 Egyptians —Demietta Captured—English Concessions to the Porte.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Gen. Wolseley, in a dispatch to the War office, recounts the engagement at Magfar Thursday, in which he held the ground the whole day against 10,000 Egyptians. His forces numbered 2,000 men. In the details, Wolseley says: I advanced before day break with the Household Cavalry, two horse artillery guns, 30 mounted infantry, 1,000 men from the York & Lancaster regiment, and marines. After some skirmishing, I took possession of a dam which the enemy had constructed across the canal between the Villages of Magfar and Malinta. During the operations two squadrons of the Household Cavalry charged the enemy's broken infantry very gallantly. I soon found that the enemy were being largely reinforced from Tel En Kehin. I could see trains arriving. I thought it inconsistent with traditions for the Queen's army to retire before any number of Egyptian troops, and so I decided to hold the ground until reinforcements arrived. All day long I have had an Egyptian force of 10,000 men with two guns, in front and on my right flank. The precision of the enemy's artillery fire was very good, but fortunately they fired common shell nearly all day, and when they did fire shrapnel, their fuses were badly adjusted. The enemy had their cavalry regiments in line. Our horses having been recently on board ship were not in condition to gallop much. The two horse artillery guns were served with pluck and ability. Our casualities have been slight. Capt. Haliam Parr was wounded through the leg. Lord Metgund received a wound through the hand. Capt. Parr's mounted infantry distinguished itself. All the troops engaged did well. To-morrow (Friday) I shall attack the enemy's position at Hidenke, and hope to take possession of the dam which they constructed there this morning."

In a telegram dispatched at 2 a'clock this morning, Gen. Wolseley adds: "I omitted to say I had with me yesterday two Gatling guns worked by seamen, who did their duty admirably."

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25.—The enemy are working hard at their entrenchments the other side of the railway.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The War Offic received the following telegram from Gen. Wolseley, dated Ismailia: "I pushed on again this morning at daybreak. The enemy had a strongly entrenched position at Mahatta, and from the hold way in which they attacked us yesterday, I hoped they would stand their ground to-day. They withdrew their guns, however, last night. They had 12 in action yesterday. The force at my disposal this morning was the First Division and all English cavalry, with 16 guns. My intention was to pivot on my left at the dam we took yesterday, and swing round my right to take the enemy's position in flank and drive them into the fresh water canal, sending the cavalry completely round their position to occupy the railway in their rear if possible, and capture their engines and rolling stock. This operation was very well carried out. All heavy work devolved on the cavalry and artillery, which were well handled by Maj.-Gen. Lame. He attacked the rear of the enemy who had a large camp at Mahsameh railway station, which he took, routing the enemy with considerable loss, taking five Krupp guns, 75 railway carriages laden with provisions and a large quantity of ammunition and rifles. Notwithstanding the fact our horses being unfit for heavy work and the Household which had the reinforcements I ordered yesterday, had to make I have every reason to be satisfied with what has been done. Although I did not intend advancing beyond Mahatta for some days such has been the success of the cavalry to-day that I intend to morrow to occupy Rosso sin, the lock of the fresh water canal. It is about 2½ miles west of Meshamen Station, and its position will secure to us safe passage across the desert lying between Ismilia and the cultivated land of the Delta. The enemy seem so demoralized and so averse to await attack of our infantry that it is possible they will not make the determined stand I anticipated before we reach Zagazig. The guards under the Duke of Connaught made a very trying march yesterday across the desert. They were well handled by him. The losses yesterday were in the Household Cavalry, one private killed and five wounded and 10 horses killed. In the one Horse Artillery, two privates and five horses were killed. In the York and Lancaster Regiment one private was killed and five wounded. In the Marine Artillery one private was killed. In the Mounted Infantry two officers wounded. There have been 48 sunstrokes among the privates, one fatal. Major Bibby, of the Seventh Dragoons, has been severely wounded. I will send further particulars to-morrow. Admiral Seymour has organized a boat service along the Canal, on which we shall have mainly to depend for supplies until locomotives get to work. The army owes the navy a deep debt of gratitude for the assistance they have rendered."

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A letter from Prince Iberkim, brother of the Khedive, to Lord Granville, is published, asking to be allowed to serve with the British army in Egypt. Lord Granville replied that the Government regretted its inability to accept the Prince's offer of services.

The Standard says, it has reason to believe that Gen. Wolseley has applied for more troops. This, it adds, probably means the third Division of the Army Corps now mobilizing at Aldershot.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 26.—It is stated on good authority that 2,000 Albanians have been enlisted for service in Egypt in quarantine and other departments, as it is feared the Egyptian troops cannot be trusted. Troops are urgently required at the quarantine station at Moses' well, near Suez, as the attitude of the Bedouins there is threatening.

A blocade of the Egyptian coast was established yesterday.

CONSTANTINOPE, Aug. 26.—Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador, has promised that pilgrims to Mecca will be permitted to traverse the Suez Canal as usual.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 26—The enemy's loss in fighting Thursday with Gen. Wolseley is estimated at 400. The first shell fired by the enemy passed a few feet over Gen. Wolseley's head and took off the leg of a horse 10 yards behind him. The enemy throughout the fight declined to come to close quarters. The two gunners killed were struck by shrapnel, near Wolseley's position. The troops behaved well. They were all day without water or food, after marching 10 miles through heavy sand. The enemy's cavalry swept around the British right flank, but did not come within striking distance.

The Egyptian fire was too hot for the Life Guards to cross the open towards them. The British infantry passed the day lying down behind banks and in ditches.

After the engagement Gen. Wolseley rode to Ismalia and returned late in the evening. Reinforcements arrived during the night, but the guns not until early next morning, having had great difficulty in getting through the sand. At daylight it was found, to the great disappointment of our men, that the main body of the enemy had withdrawn.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 25.—Lord Dufferin to-day informed Said Pasha and Assim Pasha that his government, yielding to the objections of the Sultan, were prepared to waive the demand that any movement of the Turkish troops must be first approved by the British. Dufferin therefore proposed that the English and Turkish commanders should first deliberate together, and if the English General should not approve of the proposed operations, the Turkish commander would still be at liberty to carry them out. Said Pasha then urged that the landing of Turkish troops in Alexandria was indispensable for the further action of the two armies. He suggested that the Turks would make Alexandria, which the English would evacuate, their base of operations, while the British base should be Ismalia. As far as regards military affairs, this is the only part of difference between Dufferin and the Porte.

Nedjloff, the Russian Ambassador here finding it impossible in face of the decided attitude of London, Berlin, to get the stipulations of the Military Convention between Turkey and England examined, and, if necessary, modified by the Conference, is now endeavoring to have the document officially communicated to the Conference as soon as it is signed. At the same time, he wishes to extract from Great Britain a formal declaration that will seek no exclusive advantage in Egypt, and will submit the final solution of the question to the decision of Europe.

PORT SAID, Aug. 28.—Some Bedouins arrived here from Cairo report the inhabitants there calm, but the military excited. The latter burned Nubar Pasha's house.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 28.—The man-of-war Minotaur has successfully shelled the enemy out of Mandara on the line between Ramleh and Aboukir.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The report from Alexandria that Gen. Wolseley had arrived at Zagazig is doubtless untrue.

The new Monarch line steamer, Grecian Monarch, arrived from Hull yesterday. She will probably be employed as a troop ship.

5,000 of his best troops from Kafr el Dwar, it is supposed to Tel el Keber.

Deserters from Arabi Pasha's forces State that Hanfi Pasha has been poisoned for disputing with Arabi Pasha.

The Austrian man-of-war Nautilins remains off Aboukir. Efforts to obtain the release of her boat's crew captured by the Egyptians have been fruitless. Emissaries have been sent to Aboukir and Kafr el Dwar to endeavor to secure their release, but they have not yet returned. The Austrian Consul telegraphed DeLesseps regarding the detention of the crew. He replied he could give no assistance.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Gen. Wolseley, telegraphing the war office from Ismailia, Thursday, says: "The water in the fresh water canal having been falling the last three days, I thought it necessary to push forward and occupy a point on the canal seven miles west of Ismailia, where I had been warned the canal could be most seriously damaged."

PORT SAID, Aug. 25.—Some of the principal Arab merchants of Port Said and Damietta have contributed money towards the cause of the rebels. Five hundred horses have been sent them from Damietta. Wild stories are still circulated among the natives, of Arabi Pasha's great successes.

Damietta has been captured. A sanitary agent of the British Government, a post-office official and two priests were found there. They had been loaded with chains for the last six weeks and subjected to the most terrible cruelties.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 28.—A Ministry has been formed, with Cheriff Pasha as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Riaz Pasha Minister of the Interior, Haidar Pasha Minister of Finance, and Omar Luft Pasha Minister of War.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.—A further reserve has been formed for immediate service in Egypt, and will be dispatched on receipt of orders.

PORT SAID, Aug. 27.—The steamer Calypso arrived Saturday with 150 Turkish troops, and moored inside the inner harbor, when the Monarch at once armed two boats, covered with a Gatling gun from the Monarch, to learn their errand. The Turks stated they were the annual relief for the Turkish garrison at some point on the Red Sea. During the night armed boats from the British fleet cruised around with orders to prevent the Turks from landing. The Calyposo entered the canal Sunday morning, a steam pennace from the Hector accompanying her, with orders to prevent the disembarkation of the troops.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 27.—Abjdel Rassak and four other staff officers have escaped from Arabi Pasha. They were well received by the Khedive, and it appears they have been some time in communication with the Khedive, through Gen. Stone's family. They were entrusted by Arabi Pasha with the defence of Tel-el-Kebir, but abstained from making earthworks. They escaped and went to M. De Lesseps, and asked his assistance to get away. De Lesseps tried to dissuade them, accusing them of want of patriotism. They finally sought Rear Admiral Hoskins, who forwarded them to Alexandria.

We captured a spy and handed him over to the native authorities, who tortured him with thumb screws and ordered him to be shot. He said Arabi Pasha has only a strong regiment of artillery, 2,000 cavalry and a few infantry in front of us. The signaling has been proceeding during the past few nights with Arabi Pasha, but we have been unable to discover who is sending the signals.

At Meks, this afternoon, Bedouins, appeared in large force, within a short distance of the forts, where the Malta volunteers had been relieved by the Seventh Regiment. After considerable firing on both sides, the Bedouins retired. Their casualties has not been ascertained, but it is believed many Bedouins were killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon two heavy guns, recently placed beyond the water works hill, opened fire on the enemy on the left bank of the Mahmedieh Canal. About 80 rounds were fired. Several shells exploded in the midst of the enemy's entrenchments, causing considerable damage. The enemy replied feebly. About 5 o'clock a conflagration was observed in the rear of the enemy's camp, about 10 miles beyond Ramleh.

The British man-of war Minotar shelled the enemy's outposts in the direction of Aboukir, this afternoon. The shells appeared to burst in the midst of the enemy's position. The enemy's reply was weak. There was altogether very little activity in the rebel lines. The impression gains ground that the bulk of Arabi Pasha's men have been withdrawn from Kafr el Dwar.

The British 40 pounders at Ramleh cannonaded the enemy's line to-day.

The natives who murdered the Manchester merchants—Richardson and Dobson—and three other persons on the 11th of June, have been identified and arrested.

The news of the success of the British troops on Thursday was placarded in town and caused excitement and rejoicing.

The men belonging to the Austrian frigate Nautilus, who were captured, saw Arabi Pasha at Kafr-el-Dwar. The prisoners were only released after giving their word of honor not to disclose anything they saw.

PORT SAID, Aug. 27.—DeDesseps has embarked for Marseilles.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 27.—All is quiet at the front. The British cavalry has advanced to the Kassain lock. A locomotive arrived at Suez from Bombay.

MALTA, Aug. 27.—The transport Adjutant, with military, police and drafts of infantry, numbering in all 310, arrived.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—The Kurdish Chief, Obeidullah, in a telegram to the Sultan, says he quitted Constantinople without any hostile intentions, and remains a faithful servant to the Sultan.

Mukhtar and Server Pasha are preparing to proceed to Alexandria at once. During the last three days persons have been arrested while engaged in enlisting men on behalf of the Khedive.

Report continues to attribute to M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, an anti-English policy. It is stated he has repeatedly urged his colleagues that England must submit to the conference the result of her Egyptian campaign and justify her action in the matter of sending. This brought out the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we commend to the negro voters of the State, whenever a colored man has been nominated on the Republican ticket and been beaten, while the other part of the ticket was elected, that they vote independently and without regard to party.

At a rather late hour last night, most of the Convention called on Gov. Crittenden, and paid their respects. The Governor received them pleasantly, and made a short speech, in which he said he was glad to see them assembled to consider the question of vital interest to their race, and advised them to adopt all the means possible to become free, independent and intelligent citizens.

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ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 29.—The report of the death of Toulba Pasha is confirmed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—Dufferin has not received a reply from Granville, to whom he submitted the Porte's acceptance of the military convention. It is considered doubtful in diplomatic circles whether Grenville will agree to the acceptance by the Porte, and the latter has been several times warned it might be too late.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 29.—The enemy are still strengthening their left. They sent out an armored train again last evening.

The man-of-war Manitoaur shifted her position to about 1,000 yards nearer Aboukir.

Gen. Wood has gone to reconnoiter Meks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—A German officer in the Turkish service was present at the sitting of the Council when the signature of the military convention was finally discussed, and advised acceptance of the English proposals.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 28.—An officer has arrived from the Governor of the District between Suakin and Massowah, on his way to the Khedive to declare his loyalty. A Mahomedan high priest held a meeting here, at which several influential natives were present. The priest adjured them to remain loyal to Arabi Pasha. The native Governor has ordered their arrest.

MALTA, Aug. 28.—The troop ship Malabar arrived on her way to Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 28.—It is stated that the British intend to cut the dykes near Meks, so as to flood the portion of dry-bed of Lake Marcotis, and prevent any attack from that side.

SUEZ, Aug. 28.—Five ships with troops from Bombay arrived Saturday.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 28.—Mahmoud Fehmy was examined at headquarters. He reports that much suffering and insubordination prevails in the Egyptian army. The difficulties of dragging supplies over the deep sand is very great; but few miles can be made daily. The weather is somewhat cooler and the health of the troops excellent. The glare on the sand at noon is terrible.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 28.—The garrison at Meks was reinforced to-day in consequence of the bedouins having formed a camp on the opposite side of Lake Maotis.

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

It is quite a common remark with people of limited means, especially if they possess very little energy, to say, when hearing about pretty homes, "If I had money I would make my home pretty too; but I cannot spend enough to have it worth while," and so they go on with cheerless, unattractive rooms, when they might do much to render them bright if they would. It is not the amount of money spent, but the taste exercised that transforms a hard, bare-looking apartment into fairy-land. We hold that the surroundings of people have much to do with their mental and moral life, and are therefore of extreme importance. A single pretty picture placed where the eyes may often fall upon it, will rest the weary worker and make the hours pass far more swiftly. A pleasant room will make children happier and therefore better, for we do not believe in the doctrine that it always needs trials to discipline people into being good. Happiness is an excellent teacher and whatever goes to producing it promotes morality—yes, and religion. It is for this reason that all these things which make home beautiful are of moment and should not be neglected or despised.

The following little description of a working girl's home taken from the Hartford *Times*, shows what may be done with small means:

A young working girl in this City, by exercising her own innate good taste, has achieved a charming room at comparatively small expense, esthetic enough to please the most fastidious person. The floor, painted by her own hands, is a dark walnut shade, partly covered by a large rug made of cheap ingrain carpet in a small pattern of cream and olive, bordered by a broad band of plain olive felt. The inexpensive wall paper is pale olive flecked with pink, finished with a narrow olive frieze terminating at the corners with a cluster of four tiny pink fans. One window faces a dingy brick wall, and she painted the window panes in bright water-colors, following a pretty traced pattern, which gives a bit of stained glass, quite effective in the pretty room. The other window is draped gracefully with long, full folds of sprigged muslin, depending from rings on a plain pine roll, to be replaced in the Winter with a heavier curtain of olive canton flannel. The furniture is light wood, and a lamp with a rosy transparency stands on a 5 o'clock tea-table of unvarnished wood, and sends a soft light over the room, which also contains book-shelves of pine, a couple of second hand easy chairs, and a small dry-goods box for shoes, covered by her own hands with pink and olive-colored tonne. A large clothes horse, on which she pasted the story of Cinderella in Walter Crane's pictures over olive paper, shuts off the bedstead and wash-stand from view. The toilet accessories, set off with fresh sprigged muslin over pink lining, and a pink and white wash bowl and a large pitcher of the quaint shape that comes now in the cheaper grades of china; a second hand wardrobe, draped with a portiere of olive canton flannel, contains the unesthetic dust-pan, brooms and other homely articles necessary to neatness and comfort; all trifles of that description bought at the five-cent counters. A pretty willow rocking-chair, ornamented with olive and pink ribbon, and a knitted hassock to match; the two latter are Christmas gifts, and stand on the rug. On the olive-draped mantel are grandma's Nankin teapot, two tall silver candlesticks and a large ginger jar, not decorated and spoiled with gummed-on pictures, but left in its pristine blue and white beauty, filled with white daisies, gathered on Sunday afternoon in the woods.

Two or three photographs of good subjects, that are better than chromos and cost less, hang on the wall and complete the pretty refuge of this proud and industrious girl, who is self respecting enough to earn her own living rather than to be dependent upon her rich relations. She says she cannot go away on vacations, dress in fine clothes, or indulge in any pleasure, and she thinks she is entitled to her pretty room, the one rest and luxury she possesses, furnished with her own earnings.—ED.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Bag for Soiled Clothes.—The materials required are two yards of cretonne or pretty calico, one yard of plain calico, one piece of dress braid of any color, and a flat stick one foot long and one inch wide.

In the middle of each end of the cretonne, cut a slit 13 inches long, and bind the edges neatly with the braid. Fold down one inch at each end and base firmly. Lay the plain calico on the wrong side of one-half (the upper edge can be run under the piece folded over), and fold the cretonne over evenly. This will give you the form of a bag, with the cretonne on the outside. Now bind all around, except the upper edges, which are folded over with the braid, leaving two inches at the upper corner to be finished later. Make a shir one inch from the top and one inch wide, pierce a small hole in each end of your stick, and run it into this shir. Now finish binding your corner. Take a few stitches with strong thread through the side of the bag and the hole in the stick at that end, and the same at the other, fasten a piece of braid at the two upper corners to hang it up by, and the bag is complete.

There is never any trouble in finding the opening, and it will hang against the door or any small place.

Sayona Lace.—Cast on 20 stitches. First row, knit across plain; 2d row, knit plain to the last 6 stitches, thread over twice, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, 3 plain; 3d row, 10 plain, over twice, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, 6 plain; 4th row, like 2d; 5th row, 12 plain, over twice, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, 5 plain; 6th row, like 2d; 7th row, 14 plain, over twice, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, 4 plain; 8th row, like 2d; 9th row, 16 plain, over twice, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, 3 plain; 10th row, knit across plain. There should now be 24 stitches on the needles; 11th row, slip 1, narrow 1, plain, over twice, narrow 1 plain, over twice, narrow, rest plain; 12th row, 5 plain, over twice, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, 13 plain; 13th row, like the 11th; 14th row, 6 plain, over twice, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, 11 plain; 15th row like the 11th; 16th row, 7 plain, over twice, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, 9 plain; 17th row like the 11th; 18th row, 8 plain, over twice, narrow, 1 plain, over twice, narrow, 7 plain. The first loop of the "over twice" must be knit and the second loop dropped.—EMMA W. GRAVERD.

Correspondence.

BOTH BESPONSIBLE.—I think the majority of the letters written to THE HOUSEHOLD show one fact very plainly, that too many children are allowed to grow up with very indefinite ideas of right and wrong and the true purpose of life; and on this subject I would like to say a word to parents, especially to fathers. It is generally presumed that the mother is solely responsible for the child's moral character and little is said to the father. How often we see fathers who have never attempted to teach their children to do right, whose example perhaps has been most indifferent, astonished when one of their children does wrong. "To think that a child of mine should be guilty of such an act!" As if a child, any more than a tree, could grow aright without care and cultivation.

It has often seemed strange to me that while a teacher, whose influence over the child is limited compared with that of a parent, is obliged to give certificates of fitness for his work, thousands of men and women are permitted to marry every day who are utterly unfit to be parents; who never give a thought as to whether they are fit or not. Especially is this true of men. A great deal is said about training girls to be wives and mothers, but when do we hear about boys being trained to be husbands and fathers? And yet the happiness of the home and the welfare of the family depend just as much on them as on their wives, or should, at least. The boy who is allowed to grow up selfish or self-indulgent, will make the man who waits to marry till he can find some one to make him happy, yet never pauses to ask in sincere humility: "Am I worthy to take on myself the sacred responsibilities of husband and father?" To him marriage is but a source of self-gratification. He will be made comfortable, his wants will be attended to, but of the higher joy of nobly giving himself to wife and family, of serving the State by giving it true sons and daughters in his children, what does he know? And the girl who is allowed to grow up weak, narrow, satisfied if she can make a good appearance in society, or perhaps desiring only to be known as a good cook and housekeeper, what kind of woman will she make? If she marries, the bodily wants of her children will be attended to, but how is she fitted to train them to noble living, to give them a guiding purpose in life beyond the attainment of their own happiness?

I believe that a great part of the unhappiness in this world is caused by the utter incapacity on the part of so many people to get outside of their little lives, to regard themselves as parts of an infinite universe in which their little individual joys and sorrows are of value only as they contribute to the completeness of the whole. Regarding your life in this way, looking upon fortitude, patience, self-sacrifice, love as due from each human being to the common humanity, no sorrow will be able to utterly crush you, no burden will be too heavy to be borne, since the strength you vainly seek from those around you will then come from within.

Parents, nothing that you can give your children will be of so much value to them as the clear conscience, the keen sense of justice, the loving spirit of self-sacrifice and helpfulness. Above all, teach them the priceless value of the soul committed to their charge and show them that it is strengthened and developed best, not in the easy paths, but in fighting temptation and patiently bearing meritable burdens. Do not say that you are not capable of doing this. It is your duty to be capable. You were not put into this world to shirk responsibility and have things made pleasant for you but to reach, in whatever sphere of life you may be placed, to the highest and best.—PENELOPE DEANE.

CARE OF BIRDS.—"Dollie," you are feeding your bird too much. Do not give him Indian meal, as it is very fattening, nor lettuce, as it will make him dull and sleepy. Hemp seed is also fattening, and some bird fanciers do not think best to give it to singers. Rape and canary seed are considered good. Perhaps it would be well to continue the egg during the moulting season, which is near at hand. A little green plantain seed or cabbage leaf will not harm. Your bird is not too old to sing—he may have taken a little cold—but I think the trouble is in overfeeding.

Birds are sometimes infested with vermin when least suspected. This may be ascertained by throwing a white cloth over the cage at night. The mites will be found on the cloth in the morning. When this is the case the cage should be scalded and an application of equal parts of carbolic acid and kerosene, to be applied with a feather.

A double cage—one with a wired slide in the center, does well for breeding purposes. As soon as the young birds are feathered out they may be placed in one side, and the old ones will feed them through the wires; otherwise the old ones are apt to pick out feathers of the young, as the old birds are anxious for another nest, which may then be prepared for them.

Birds seldom sing much during the moulting season. It is well to place a nail in their drinking-cups for a few weeks, and they may be fed a little heartier than usual.—ALCYONE, St. Charles, Mich.

TO SILVER LOCK.—"Shall you continue this lonely life?" The facts are, we are so unlike that I fear to advise. I like my home—I like women. What kind of a home is it without a woman? Don't you say a word that may get to the ears of our sisters of the BLADE HOUSEHOLD, for I really feel as if acquainted with them all. I am getting close to man's allotted time; was married in 1841, without one dollar; had but one thirst, but one single ambition—to please and care for my wife and family. As to health and money I have been more than prospered. I have six sons all grown to manhood, and never had really one sick one. My wife, for the first time in 37 years, was taken sick in the Spring of '76, and after 16 months of steady going from most perfect health, she left me and this world forever. All this time the very best doctors in Philadelphia and Cleveland hospitals said she would get well. I supposed I was prepared for this change. It was a sad mistake, as others have learned, yourself included. In a little less than one year I was married again to a woman of 40 years.

Now, my old friend, it never was my way to ask advice about anything of anybody, not even my family, when I considered myself a good judge, and while it is sad to incur the displeasure of friends and children, as I did I have not yet asked what was the matter with them or what they proposed to do about it. Pope said:

What conscience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do,
This teach me more than hell to shun,
That more than heaven pursue.

It is your plain right and duty, if you have been a faithful husband and father, to take that course giving you most comfort and trust in your own home for the balance of your days.—J. D. S., LeBaut, Erie County, Pa.

GOOD SENSE FROM "GRANDMA."—Dear sisters, let me say a word to you who are so tired when night comes that even a downy bed and night's sleep does not rest your weary limbs and aching brain, do you not know that much of this work is useless. If you don't it is time you were finding out. The hurry and worry kill their tens of thousands of busy women. There comes to my mind as I write the careworn faces of many disheartened housekeepers. Day after day passes, but still there is plenty of work on hand that ought to be done. The house must be kept perfectly clean *for dirt in a house is a sin* (!); the children must be kept clean and looking as well as other people's; the husband is to poor to hire help in the house and ten to one the wife has to bear the burdens that rightfully belong to him to bear. He does not mean to be unkind but he does not know the pain she suffers in silence and he cannot realize the weakness which makes her work a burden, and so the years glide on until mind and body cannot bear up under the fearful strain. The toil worn hands are folded, the throbbing brain becomes calm and cool, and the sufferer is laid to rest.

Why do so much unnecessary work? It is wrong to waste strength and time thus. There is a great deal of work done which may seem necessary but experience will teach you, if you will allow it to, that it is not. This is a fact that experience has taught me. The more work you will do the more you will see to do. The more you scrub and brush, the more dirt will appear. There is a time to stop, and happy are they that know the time.

I was on a visit to a friend of mind and I will try to give you an illustration of her life. She is a lady of some 40 years. Her husband is very kind meaning but he could save many steps if he would only think of it. It was not of him, however, that I was going to tell you. She has two almost grown sons, who, in place of a help, are anything else. They sleep until breakfast is ready and then they get up. Its first, "Mother, where's my coat?" Well mother has to jump up from her breakfast to get his coat. Next, "Mother, what did you do with my boots, and I can't find but one sock? I do wish you would keep things in their place." While they are stumbling around in the middle of the room, scolding mother has to hunt boots, hat and coat up, and bring them to them, and all the thanks she gets is, "I do wish you would keep things in their place."

Now such boys should not have any mother. Why do not you young men take care of your things and keep them in their places, and then you would know where they are? If you did not throw your hat in one place, your boots in another, and your coat somewhere else, but put them where you would know where to find them yourself, you would not see the careworn features of your poor kind mother. Instead of her hunting up your things for you, you should try to save her every step that you can. Do you suppose young men when you get a companion for life that she will wait upon you in such a manner? No, sir. Not many young ladies are raised now-a-days to be slaves. But mothers you are somewhat to blame too. You should not raise your children to be waited upon. This is why you cannot rest when rest time comes. Teach your children to wait upon themselves. It will save you many long weary hours of headache and weary limbs. You can sleep when night comes. It will also save their wives many unhappy hours. My letter is getting so long I must close, and but for the editor's respect for old age, I would not have written so much this time.—GRANDMA.

COMES FOR ADVICE.—Friends, this is my first visit to THE HOUSEHOLD and, like a great many others I come for advice. I am a young man and looking for a wife. Of course I want a good one. I am in great trouble, and all because I have found the girl I love and the one I want, if we could only agree. She loves me (or says she does) and has promised to be mine, when the time comes when we can harmonize. This is the trouble. She is a Christian, and I am not, she things it wrong to use intoxicating liquor in any way, and I don't object to take a little myself once in a while. She is rather talkative and I am just the opposite. Don't laugh at me when I say that I love her so dearly that I am very jealous of her. She always meets her old gentlemen friends with a smile, and sometimes (if convenient) talks and laughs with them of old times, not thinking of her betrothed, who is standing near, mad with jealousy, and his heart aching so—well no one knows how only those who have experienced those jealous pangs.

Well, kind friends, what shall we do? Is it really wrong to use intoxicating liquors at all? Is it wrong for her to be so friendly to her gentlemen friends when she is engaged to me, or is it wrong for me to be jealous of her? If the latter be wrong, will some one please give me a cure for jealousy? Should we delay our marriage until we can agree, or should we marry and then try to live in harmony? I am an anxious inquirer and would be glad if those who have any sympathy for a poor miserable boy, would write without delay.—VAN ELLISON.

A VARIETY.—I have been a silent member of THE HOUSEHOLD, but I must say a little to those who come to us for advice and sympathy. Dear troubled sisters, if you have not received the consolation from us that you expected, it is because your troubles are delicate affairs in which few people are capable of advising. To "I. F. G." I will say, from the depth of my heart I pity you. It is evident you married without love, an act by which any person of refined feelings and affectionate nature will plunge him or herself into a living sorrow. I know of several such instances. You will go through life just as others are doing, with an intense longing for affection, and for the society of some one whose taste and manner is pleasing to you—but bear it nobly. There are many in this life who are living in the same way, silently, patiently, but not without the sympathetic respect of their acquaintances, who notice all tho they say nothing. Many a heart is weary and aching over the disappointments in life and sad reflections on the past, and thoughts of what might have been; but it will all be made right some time.

The subject of step-mothers seems inexhaustible and likely to end about as it began. There are some good step-mothers and some bad ones, just as there are good and bad people in all positions of life; and the weal or woe of all relations or associations depend upon the dispositions that are brought together there in; perhaps there is generally no more trouble in families where a step-mother presides, only "she's a step-mother, you know," and people notice a little more about it.

"Elmer," if Bessie loves your friend John as she ought to love the man she expects to marry, she would not want to send him away without a good night kiss. The best way to learn the temper of a girl is by lengthy association with her and familiar terms with her family. If you can establish a friendship that will give you the freedom that is usually allowed to a gentleman cousin, you will surely become as well acquainted as necessary. I think there is too little known generally by contracting parties of the temper of each other before marriage. I hope you will be fortunate in this and that the lady who marries you will not be sold any worse than you are.

Some one asks about the use of carbonate of ammonia. I like it the best of anything I ever used for baking purposes. It should be kept in a tight fruit can.—CACALIA.

THE OTHER SIDE.—Please allow me a little space to reply to "Pansy's" chat about stepmothers. The fact that I was raised by a stepmother, and the feeling that I often made her position more difficult by my willfulness, is my excuse for writing in defense of this, I think, much abused class.

In the first place did it ever occur to "Pansy" that stepmothers also are human? That they are won by love, or antagonized by indifference, or open dislike, the same as other mortals? That in order that they may give a mother's love and counsel they must receive the respect and obedience due to a mother? Then if he should marry his wife would, of course, expect to be mistress of the house," says "Pansy." Of course, and why not? Is it not the wife's place to be mistress of the house? Should not the daughter gracefully accord to her the first place in the household? I cannot see that this involves any injustice to the daughter. Her position as mistress of her father's family is naturally temporary. Sooner or later she must, or should take the position of mistress in a home of her own, and the ungraciousness with which she accepts relief from the cares and duties that ought not to rest upon her is inexplicable.

It seems to me that girls should gladly welcome the woman their father has chosen to take from their shoulders the weighty cares of a growing family, thus giving them an opportunity to secure for themselves a place in the world. That many girls do take this view of the matter I am aware. That many do *not* is the prolific source of much of the infelicity of step motherhood.

Let the father "WHO" wait until his children are grown or married; wait until the need of a wife and mother for his little ones is past; wait until his heart grows cold and barren for want of woman's love. Yes, "Pansy," this is asking too much, and you ask with an attempt at sarcasm, if isn't asking too much of the daughter to give up her place at the head of the household? Not at all. It is asking no more of her than (if she has a due respect for her father and good common sense) she will cheerfully and gracefully yield. I have seen many otherwise happy second marriages marred by this same spirit of unjust resentment and insubordination that shows itself so plainly in "Pansy's" letter.—EQUITY.

ILLITERACY AGAIN.—The BLADE of July 8 missed me, so I did not see what was published on the subject at that time, but the remarks in the issue of August 8 have led me to take up my pen to present some more thoughts on that subject and the reasons for the continuance of the sin—for sin it must be, inasmuch as the divine writ has said "know thyself," which, being neglected, is a failure in obeying the divine commands, and brings its legitimate punishment, or, as Christ says it, "ye have your reward." To know one's self presupposes education, which is really a knowledge of the laws by which we are governed—physically, intellectually and morally, to believe them and put them in practice, for whatever falls short of this fails of being education.

"Alex" states that "society is responsible for illiteracy, and only by society can it be remedied," which is true, in so far as it allows that individual responsibility fairly executed, is the power by which society drives its work, society being truly and only collective individuality.

This being the ground work of our argument, we have to say that those who take up the duties of life, faithfully following the precept, "whatsoever the hands find to do, do it with thy might, not with eye service as men pleasers, but heartily, unto the Lord," will never have cause to complain because of the want of the necessaries of life.

Though he may not win the luxuries, neither will he lack for time to learn and put in practice delicate ways of improving himself, and thereby improve society.

There are many ways to hinder the fulfillment of those obligations, which the selfishness of man prompts him to use; indulgence in sinful enjoyments so that the means and desire for real improvement are both destroyed.

"Alex," contrasting the poor with the rich, gives no reason why either should be unlearned, for the rich are not, by reason of their wealth, educated; neither are the poor, because of their poverty, ignorant. Either may or may not be educated according to their use of means and opportunities, for which they shall receive their reward.

One of the most prolific causes of ignorance, degredation and want which "Alex" deplores, is the use of narcotics, whether they are in the form of alcoholic beverages, patent medicines, beer, wine, cider, tobacco in any of its forms, or coffee or tea; and until, as individuals, we learn their influence upon the human system, take in the truth that they are injurious, and then so govern our living as to make the best of ourselves, we shall have to labor under serious disadvantages.—WINNIE KEENE.

WITHOUT A HOME.—So many have asked and received advice and sympathy from the members of the HOUSEHOLD that I, too, come to ask a share of the same. I am an old maid, not so very old, either, on the sunny side of 40 by a few years, neither am I one of the cross, disagreeable kind, but cheery and inclined to look on the bright side of life, but at the present time feel low-spirited. Home, which has been to me the dearest spot on earth, is about to be broken up, and after devoting the best years of my life in caring for others, I am now obliged to go out among strangers and earn my bread. Now, kind friends, what could you suggest I might do to make a living? I do not feel competent to teach—have never learned a trade of any kind—am a neat sewer, but my health will not permit me to work constantly at a machine—am a nice housekeeper and take great pride in seeing everything tidy and neat about me, but I cannot think of living out as a common servant and kitchen girl, yet I like doing housework, and if I knew of any good, kind person who would be willing to take me and treat me as one of the family, I would like to hear from them. A Mrs. Browne, of Colorado, made an offer some time ago through the HOUSEHOLD, but I suppose the place was filled long ago. I should prefer a home in the West for health sake, and if any of the HOUSEHOLD members can help me I will be glad to hear from them, either through the BLADE, or address a letter to "Homeless," in care of the HOUSEHOLD. I suppose I could have them sent to me.—HOMELESS.

THE BIBLE VS. REASON.—H. E. Thompson asks: "Are you a believer in the Bible, and are you willing to take it as a standard of right and wrong?" I answer: No; not when it conflicts with reason. I am not willing to take it as an infallible guide in questions of right and wrong. Does it not itself admit its fallibility when (in Revelations, 22:18) it says: "If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues written in this book." Thus, according to its own word, it is possible for man to add to or take from it. If it was not so, why were these words written? Back in the dark ages, when the Bible was in the hands of a few men, this could have been easily done.

There are some passages in it which certainly do conflict with reason. Mathew 23d and 30th reads: "In the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage." Everywhere in nature we see manifested the tendency of all created things to exist in pairs. All the faculties of the human soul cannot be exercised without the union of the sexes. What a great change is necessary before this passage of scripture can be true. There is no reason for such a change. There is nothing in the world that will elevate, refine and ennoble the soul more than pure love. "Male and female created he them," and he made no mistake.—AVALANCHE.

ODDS AND ENDS.—Our good old HOUSEHOLD is growing in numbers and interest. Each week adds new members to our already large family. Wouldn't it be so nice if we could have a family reunion of all the members?

What a grand meeting it would be. "Silver Lock" would be there, casting smiles at some of the young sister members. "Minnie," "young and tender," with her aged husband, and "Unhappy Wife," bemoaning her sad state. In many respects it would resemble the meeting Addison speaks of in his allegory on "Discontent," when Jupiter made a proclamation that every mortal should bring in his griefs and calamities and throw them in a heap. Many would come rejoicing; others, bringing their sorrows with them.

"Elmer," you have some good advice given you, and if you don't appreciate it we will all think you an ungrateful member.

"To dance or not to dance," that is the question agitating the minds of the HOUSEHOLD members. "Maud Muller," you have a very poor opinion of socables and kissing parties. Now I cannot think you object to the latter; but are like a young lady of my acquaintance who said she preferred chosing the time, place and gentlemen when she indulged in such pleasures. As you desire to know the right, I hope some member will tell you what you should do.

"Loyal Daughter," allow me to again extend you my hand for a friendly grip, for I was unaware I had such a near neighbor a member of the HOUSEHOLD. Glad to hear of it.

Yes I am acquainted with the Congressional candidates, one of whom is a personal friend of mine. While I do not exactly understand your question I will answer, "No."

If you know them please tell me do you think a man, who for the sake of a few dollars, would swear to a falsehood to obtain a pension, and would slander the name of our late beloved Garfield, and rejoice in his tragic end! is such a man a worthy representative in the councils of the nation?

I would like also to have our acquaintances extended, and a letter addressed to me as below given will reach me.—"MONROY," KEOXVILLE, TENN.

Inquiries.

Will some one inform me through THE HOUSEHOLD how to crystalize grasses for winter bouquets? Also when is the best time to pick the grasses?—MRS. A. G. MCALISTER, Numa, Ia.

Could you tell me were I could get a catalog of flowers, telling how to take care of them, and describing them so as to find the names of plants that I have and do not know the names of?—ARTIA.

I wish some readers of THE HOUSEHOLD would give me their method of teaching young pupils the alphabet.—JAMES S. KIMMEL.

I should like to put up some cucumbers the way "Irene" tells in last week's BLADE. Aug. 10, but don't fully understand her recipe. I would like to know if she puts vinegar on them? If so, how much and when?—MRS. D., Troy, N. Y.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE publish directions for crocheting or knitting a long sleeved undershirt for a baby six weeks old. Also how much and what kind of yarn to use that will not shrink badly?—MYRTLE, Wisconsin.

Will some one of the many sisters of THE HOUSEHOLD send me the seeds of some white flowers suitable for a grave? If there is any one will she send her address to the BLADE?—A MOURNER.

In the BLADE of July 13 some one offered a receipe for angel food. I wish they would send it for I would like it very much. Can some one tell me through the BLADE where I can get a book instructing me how to make all the different stitches in knitting and crotchet, what it is called and what it will cost? Also how to dry Autumn leaves the way it is done for market?—NELLIE GRAY.

Will some kind reader tell me through THE HOUSEHOLD, what would be suitable for a gentleman and lady to wear to a masquerade party?—A READER OF THE BLADE.

Will some one tell us in THE HOUSEHOLD how to make a nice brush or duster of peacock feathers?—N. L. B. WESCOTT, Wausemon, Wis.

Will some reader of THE HOUSEHOLD who lives where they can procure mocking birds, please send me their address so that I can write direct to them?—MRS. J. W. WAYLAND, Eau Claire, Wis.

Will "Roy Silverton" in the BLADE of July 27th please send the pattern for feather-edge, through the BLADE?—AUNT ESTHER.

Answers to Inquiries.

I have seen several inquiries in the BLADE in regard to canary birds. I am a little girl 12 years of age, but have had some experience in the care of birds. To tell a singer, the body is longer and slimmer than that of a female bird. They ought to be a year old before they will mate. I think the dark ones are the strongest. Make a little bag, fill it with sulphur, hang in the top of the cage and it will keep the birds free from lice. Keep your cages, perches, and dishes clean.

I am trying my luck at raising chickens this year, and have had good luck so far.—KATE.

Answer to Dollie, Rossville—1. Canaries will get too old to sing after they are five years old. 2. Do not feed too much hemp seed, as it fattens and they will not sing so well. 3. Try your bird on canary seed, boiled eggs and crackers mixed and plenty of good water to drink, and cabbage leaves and keep the perches clean. 4. He will not be too old to sing for a year or two yet.—OLD MAID.

MRS. Laura Doyle asks a way to prepare mince meat. When we butcher I take the hogs' heads and cut off all the fat meat and cook what is left on the bone. I grind the meat through the sausage mill and then put as many green apples as I think is necessary. One can use one's own judgment about that. If you have any dried currants or cherries to put in it makes it better, and any kind of spices you want and vinegar to suit taste. They taste very well sweetened with sorghum molasses.—MARY DELL.

"Bessie" asks how to make oilcloth carpeting of wall paper. In the first place you get cheap cotton cloth cut in widths to fit your room and sew together as for sheets. Then select wall paper to suit your taste and paste on the cotton as you would paper a wall. Give it two coats of varnish, and by varnishing once a year it will last a long time for bedrooms and look nicely. You must tack the cloth on the floor before you commence papering to keep it smooth, and let it dry before varnishing.—LIZZIE.

This was given once before in the house decorative department of the HOUSEHOLD.—ED.

To all the mammas that have little ones subject to the leg ache at night, I will give this infallible remedy. Wrap a cloth around the afflicted part wet in cold water, then a dry one over it. The wet one should be several thicknesses. If the first one does not do try a second, but I have never had the first fail. I used to be a great sufferer when young, and well I remember how mother would get up and rub me with camphor, which seemed to do little good. I never found out the cold water cure until I had children.—E. V. FULLER.

Recipes.

Cookies.—Two cupfuls white sugar, 1 cupful butter, 3 eggs, 1 cupful sweet milk, 2 heaping tablespoonfuls carbonate of ammonia dissolved in the milk. Sprinkle with sugar. Be sure to roll very thin, or they will get away from you before they are baked.—CACALIA.

A Nice, Cheap Cake.—One egg, ½ cupful butter, 1 cupful sour milk, 1 cupful sugar, 1 even teaspoonful soda. Bake in jelly tins. You can use frosting or jelly for filling. As a general rule, to succeed in baking cake always beat your eggs first, then add butter and sugar, and beat thoroughly.—LIZZIE.

Cucumber and Tomato Pickles.—To 1 gallon strong vinegar add 1 teacupful salts, 1 tablespoonful alum, 1 teacupful sugar, a handful horse radish root cut in small pieces, 1 teaspoonful mustard seed, 1 teaspoonful cayenne pepper. Pour boiling water enough over the cucumbers to cover them. Let them stand until cold. Wipe them dry and put them into the vinegar then cover them with horse radish leaves. After standing a week pour off the vinegar and scald it, let it get entirely cold before putting it on the pickles again. Be particular and cover them nicely with the leaves as that will keep them from forming a white scum over the top.

I will send my recipe for tomato pickles which will keep a year and be as good at the end of the year as when first put up. Take 1 peck green tomatos after they are sliced, 6 onions of medium size sliced, 1 teacupful salt sprinkled through them. Let them stand over night, then drain them thoroughly. Boil them until tender, being particular not to get too soft, 2 qts. water, 1 qt. vinegar, then drain again. Make a syrup of 1 gallon vinegar, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls ground allspice, 2 tablespoonfuls ground cloves, the same of cinnamon and ginger, a small teaspoonful cayenne pepper. Put all together, boil 15 minutes and pour over the tomatos hot.—BETTIE W.

Hash for Breakfast.—Cut your scraps of beef tolerably fine, put in a skillet, add a little water; pepper and sage to taste. When it boils add a cup of milk and a little thickening, as for gravy. The scraps of roast chicken are good prepared the same way. If any dressing is left, put it in. You can fix a nice dish out of what is too scrappy to put on the table.—E. A. R.

Lemon Puffs.—To make a dozen puffs use the yolks of 4 eggs, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter and ½ cup of sweet cream, with a tablespoonful of flour beaten into it. If you use lemon, one will be enough, but do not let the seed get in. If you use the extract, take 1 teaspoonful. Mix the ingredients together. Have your patty pans lined with rich paste; put the mixture in and bake nearly done. Beat the whites of the eggs together with a tablespoonful of white sugar, and spread this on, and return to the oven and brown slightly.—NIRA JAMISON.

Excellent Orange Jelly.—For a small dish of jelly take a little more than a half a package of Cox's Gelatine and dissolve it in a ½ cupful of cold water, letting it stand for an hour, then add the juice of 5 sour oranges and a little less than 1 pound of white sugar; after mixing these together, pour on the whole ½ pint of boiling water. The mixture is not to go near the fire at all. Put it into your mould and set it in a cold place. When ready to use dip the mould for an instant into hot water, and then turn out the jelly. Double the quantity for a large dish. The cook who has no "judgment" in regard to quantities will never be a good cook. For the tolerable ones it may be added that a little less than a pound of sugar," may be attained by weighing a pound, and then taking out about three level teaspoonsful. "A little more than half a package" of gelatine means half a package and about a level tablespoonful added.

Plain Fruit Cake.—One cup coffee sugar, 3 eggs beaten separately, three quarters cup sweet milk, 1 cup raisins stoned and chopped, one of currants, 1 teaspoon heaping full of baking powder, three teacupfuls of sifted flour. Flavor with lemon. It makes a very nice cake.—BELL.

MARRYING FEMALE CONVICTS.

How the French Government Aids Their Reformation and Finds Them Husbands.

Cornhill Magazine.

French female prisoners and convicts are treated with more kindness, on the whole, than persons of their class are in England. The matrons and warderesses are Augustine nuns, whose rule, though firm, is gentler, more merciful, and more steadfastly equitable than that of lay-women could be. The female convicts are allowed the same privileges as the men in the matter of earning money and buying things at the canteen. Those of them who are young also enjoy a privilege not granted to female convicts in other countries—that of having husbands provided by the State. Only these husbands must be convicts. Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiaries calling upon all women who feel minded to go out to New Caledonia and be married to make an application to that effect through the Governor. Elderly women are always very prompt in making such application, but they are not entertained. The matrimonial candidates must be young, and exempt from physical infirmities. Girls under long sentences readily catch at this method of escaping from the intolerable tedium of prison life, and the pretty ones are sure to be put on the Governor's list, no matter how frightful may be the crimes for which they have been sentenced. The only moral qualification requisite, is to have passed at least two years in the penitentiary. The selected candidates have to sign engagements promising to marry convicts, and to settle in New Caledonia for the remainder of their lives. On these conditions, the Government transports them, gives them a decent outfit, and a ticket of leave when they land at Noumea. Their marriages are arranged for them by the Governor of the colony, who has a selection of well-behaved convicts ready for them to choose from, and each girl may consult her own fancy within certain limits, for the proportion of marriageable men to women is about three to one. Of course, if the girl decides that none of the aspirant bridegrooms submitted to her inspection have met with her approval, the Governor can only shrug his shoulders in the usual French way. It has happened more than once that pretty girls have been wooed by warders, free settlers, or time-expired soldiers and sailors, instead of convicts. In such cases the Governor can only assent to a marriage on condition that the female convict's free lover shall place himself in the position of a ticket-of-leave man, and, and undertake never to leave the colony. Love works wonders; and there is no instance on record of a man having refused to comply with these conditions when once he had fallen in love. There are some instances, though, of the authorities having declined to let a female convict marry a free man, when they were not convinced that the latter was a person of firm character and kindly disposition. For the women's own sake it was necessary that they should not be married to men who would be likely, in some moments of temper, to fling their disreputable antecedents into their teeth. There is nothing of this kind to fear when a female convict gets wedded to a man whose past life has been as bad as her own. Why the French Government should have saddled itself with the responsibility of promoting marriages among convicts it is difficult to say; but the experiment has, on the whole, yielded very good results. The married couple get huts and free grants of lands, and all they can draw from it, by their own labor, becomes theirs. During five years they are subjected to the obligation of reporting themselves weekly at the district police office, and they are forbidden to enter public houses, and must not be found out of doors at night. This probationary period being satisfactorily passed, they get their full freedom, but subject always to the condition of remaining in the colony. To this rule the law has distinctly forbidden that any exception shall be made. On no account whatever must convicts who have accepted grants of land and contracted "administrative marriages," as they are called, ever return to France. They are at liberty, however, to send their children to France if any respectable person in that country will become answerable for them and undertake to provide them with a good education. The sons of convicts are born French subjects, and will be required at the age of 20 to draw at the conscription and serve their appointed terms in the army. From what precedes it may be inferred that the lot of convicts in New Caledonia as a fairly pleasant one; but we have spoken as yet only of those convicts who have tickets-of-leave, and are more or less free to roam over the whole island. Those who have not earned tickets-of-leave are kept in the penal settlement of the island of Nou, or are employed on public works, road-making, house building, etc., in gangs, moving and encamping from place to place during the fine season, under military escort. The lot even of these convicts can not be called a hard one as compared with that of convicts in other countries, and of French convicts under the old system of bagnes, or transportation to Cayenne. The climate of Cayenne was so deadly that all the convicts transported there either died or contracted incurable maladies. As for the old bagnes of Brest and Toulon, they were very hells, where the convicts were kept chained in couples and were treated pretty much like wild beasts. The climate of New Caledonia, on the contrary, is delightful, and the soil of the different islands composing the colony is so fertile that corn, fruit and vegetables grow there in abundance, and can be had very cheap. In 1873 an attempt to cultivate vines was commenced but hitherto the experiment has not met with full success. It is said, however, that the difficulties which have beset the vine growers will be overcome in time.

Egyptian Watering Places.

Ramleh is almost entirely the creation of European merchants, and is described as "a little bit of Europe in Egypt." Those who want to get further away from Alexandria in Summer time prefer Ras-el-Birr (the head of the land) a small sandy peninsula between the Mediterranean and the mouth of the Nile, several miles beyond Damietta. There are no houses at Ras-el-Birr. People live in wigwams made of poles and matting, and a few who stay during the Summer furnish them with some degree of comfort, but most of the visitors stay there only two or three weeks. In Winter the waves dash entirely over the little peninsula. What reconciles people to all the roughness of the place is its coolness and salubrity. There are no hot nights. The sea breeze blows through the wigwams. People who go once generally return. The bathing is perfect, and every one bathes. Plenty of fish is caught in nets, milk and eggs may be got in the neighborhood, and other stores from Damietta, the famous old city, once of great importance, where the Crescent finally gained the victory over the Cross. At Ras-el-Birr, the wide river on one side and the open sea on the other, with the contest, in a strong breeze and current between the waters of the river and the sea, produce a striking and peculiar effect.

Chicago to Our Rescue.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Since the Ohio people learned that there is only one office in Heaven—that of gatekeeper—which belongs to Saint Peter in perpetuity—they are no longer anxious about their future. Hell couldn't be worse to them than a place without offices.—*Philadelphia Record.*

If there is any State in this Union where there is a greater scramble for office than in the State of Pennsylvania, we should like it pointed out.

—Young, middle aged or old men suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Our Young Folks.

THE LAND OF NODDY.

Put away the bauble and the bib,
Smooth out the pillows in the crib.
Softly on the down
Lay the baby's crown,
Warm around its feet
Tuck the little sheet,—
Snug

The Farmer.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Hen-Laying.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

In BLADE of May 25th, D. N. Kern gives his record of the laying qualities of the Black Polish hens, a test of 90 days, 441 eggs to the hen. Then J. M. Gowdy brings in his testimonial of the Brown Leghorn, also 90 days test, result 122 eggs 62 each. Now I have two Light Brama hens that were laying when I got them, and I kept count of the eggs for 78 days, and the result was 124 eggs, 62 each. I would like to hear from others. My hens run at large.

Crops of all kinds are good in this part of Kansas.—MRS. PETER MAGERS, Blue Rapids, Kans.

Information Wanted.

Will some experienced farmer please tell me how much lime to use in fertilizing wheat drilled with a Hoosier drill? Should it be air-slacked?—S. N. WHITLED.

A correspondent desires information in relative to the best time to gather in onion seed, and particulars as to drying it.

Will you please give a remedy through the BLADE how to cure the big shoulder of long standing. He has been worked on by several, but don't seem to get any better.—I. W. GRABLE, Gordonsville, Logan Co., Ky.

Will the BLADE or some correspondent tell if it will do to set out cotton wood cuttings in the Fall, and if it will, when is the best time to set them out and how. I have to set five acres, and would like them to be set out this Fall.

Also, when is the best time to set out cedar and pine trees?—A. WICKISER, Atkinson, Neb.

1. May millet be threshed by a common thresher; if not, how are the seed to be cleaned? 2. What time of the year are apple trees to be pecled to prevent the apples from rotting? 3. Please tell me how to graft strawberries?—J. B. RICE.

Berkshire Swine.

The Berkshire has been a favorite breed of swine now for 50 years. In that time, however, many important changes have occurred in their make-up, so they now stand among swine where the blood horse does in the equine race, and where Shorthorns do among cattle, combining elegance with symmetry of form and high breeding. Yet in all this they have preserved usefulness in the highest degree, and have been used within the last 25 years probably more extensively than any other breed of swine, in improving newer breeds, giving elegance, fine bone, great muscularity, and good constitutional vigor.

In reference to the history and general make-up of Berkshires, the American Encyclopedia of Agriculture says:

They are more uniform in color than any of the white and black breeds, the fashionable color now being white feet, tips of tails, and a little white in the face, the rest of the body being jet black.

More than 40 years ago, as we then knew and bred them, there were many upon which a sandy color would appear. And they were larger boned and coarser in their make-up, but nevertheless, perhaps containing more lean flesh (muscle) than at the present day; not so kindly in fattening, neither did they contain so much lard, but their hams, shoulders and bacon were, we think, superior to the more modern Berkshires, or those of to-day.

The best type of this breed now have short noses; slightly dished faces; small, fine, erect ears; eyes wide apart; straight back, preserving its width from the neck to the rump; muscular hams and shoulders; the bacon well broken with stripes of lean, fine hams, short legs, excellent hoofs, and in killing showing but little offal. Their vigor makes them excellent gleaners, to fatten cattle fattened in the field, and their weight, from 300 to 600 pounds, render them sought after by the packers, especially those of hams and bacon.

They have been with us always a favorite breed on account of their muscular development, as among the middle breeds, as the Essex have been among the small breeds. It is, however, not to be denied, that they will not stand starving. They require strong feed and plenty of it, to reach the best development, and what animal does not? Nevertheless, we do not think they assimilate quite as much of their food, when the bulk of it is corn, as do some of the breeds more inclined to lard. Yet, no bread will reach good development on scant food, and when muscle as well as fat is wanted, the breeder or feeder would have to seek far for a hog better combining good qualities, and full medium weights.

A Few Facts About Ensilage.

From March 1 to March 15, all six animals were allowed 50 lbs of ensilage and 6 lbs. of cotton seed meal a day (for every 1,000 lbs. of live weight). The weights taken on the latter date (15th) show that No. 4 had gained 70 lbs. in the two weeks, No. 5, 50 lbs.; No. 6, 55 lbs., No. 1, 45 lbs., No. 2, 20 lbs., and No. 3, 30 lbs. On comparing the effects of a change of rations on Nos. 4, 5 and 6, the remarkable fact appears that, in the case of each animal, 50 lbs of ensilage and 6 lbs. of meal gave in two weeks exactly the same gain that 20 lbs of hay and the same quantity of meal gave in double the number of days (28 days—No. 4 gaining in each test 70 lbs., No. 5, 50 lbs, and No. 6, 55 lbs. On March 15, our supply of ensilage being nearly exhausted, 12½ lbs. of hay were substituted for 25 lbs. of the ensilage, and for a week each animal received a daily ration of 25 lbs. of ensilage, 12½ lbs. of hay and 6 lbs. of cotton seed meal. The change was made in order to prepare the animals for a ration of hay and meal. The weights, taken on the 23d, show, when compared with those of the two preceding weeks, that the change had, in the seven days, injuriously affected all the animals except No. 2. This animal made a gain of 15 lbs., but No. 1, gained only 5 lbs., No. 3, 10 lbs., No. 4, 7 lbs., and Nos. 5 and 6, each 20 lbs. From March 23d to April 13th, each animal received daily 25 lbs. of hay and 6 lbs. of cotton seed meal. The weights of the animals, on March 23d, were as follows: No. 1, 1,290 lbs., No. 2, 1,262 lbs., No. 3, 1,150 lbs., No. 4, 917 lbs., No. 5, 920 lbs., No. 6, 845 lbs. The same animals, on April 13, weighed, respectively, 1,280 lbs., 1,237 lbs., 1,155 lbs., 947 lbs., 940 lbs., and 835 lbs. It appears, therefore, that in the 19 days, No. 1 lost 10 lbs., No. 2, 25 lbs., and No. 6, 10 lbs., and that No. 4 gained 30 lbs. and No. 5, 20 lbs. and No. 3, 5 lbs. Compared with the rapid gains of the preceding periods, these figures are significant.

The results of these several experiments, carefully conducted and long continued, and agreeing so closely with those of last year, are very favorable to ensilage, and show that when mixed with nitrogenous matter two pounds of it are fully equal in feeding value to one pound of hay. I should perhaps state here that samples of this ensilage, tested in our laboratory by Prof. Brown, gave 78.81 per cent. of water. Ensilage should not be condemned on purely theoretical grounds, for these experiments, while they do not support the extravagant claims of those who hold that the process is one that bids fair to revolutionize the agricultural world, and that its product is an all-sufficient and perfect food, certainly shows that it is one well deserving of many further trials by practical farmers.—*Prof. McBryde in American Agriculturist for July.*

The Question of Drainage.

A letter from the Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, stating that the circular of the Department for 1881, on farm drainage, which was a timely and judicious effort in the right direction, impels us to again call attention to this subject of land drainage, than which none is more important in the West, and especially in Illinois. The present wet season has again brought this matter prominently before the farmers, and it is to be hoped that they will lose no time in preparing for this important work.

Many farmers are deterred from attempting drainage from the fact that some book makers have talked so much about the importance of securing the services of a competent engineer to superintend the work. It is needless to say now, as we have heretofore said, that this is mere bosh, except in case the fall is so slight as not to be discernible, a thing that will not occur once in a hundred cases. When an elaborate system of drainage is to be undertaken, involving the outlay of large sums, this is imperative, but on the average farm, where a comparatively small amount of drainage will secure the result desired, this is not at all necessary.

Please remember that an absolutely level tract of land is indeed very rare, and where this does occur it is seldom in connection with no chance to create an outfall beyond. Hence, any farmer may conduct the drainage of his land by using common observation and tact and a few general rules for his guidance. The tools and appliances for the majority of cases are few and simple, and may be easily understood. With straight lines, an even grade, and fairly smooth tile, any person of ordinary intelligence can get good drainage with a fall of three inches in 100 feet. Yet this is not a fall perceptible to the eye, neither will it give flow over the surface.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How to Shear Sheep.

Set the sheep up with its belly toward you, then commence at the foretop and shear down around the head and neck, and strip one shoulder, then turn and shear down the other shoulder, and side and belly, and one hind leg, all along to the backbone, then turn over and shear down the other side, keeping the sheep in a sitting position the most of the time. In turning the sheep let the head hang over one knee and then the other in easy position for sheep and shearer; when you want the hind legs straightened out, the sheep will hold still, but if you take hold of the leg with your hand, but put your thumb on the stifle joint, as it is called in horses, and press back; the leg will straighten out smooth and the sheep will hold still, but if you take hold of the leg and undertake to pull it out straight, the sheep will kick and struggle. Keep the sheep in such a position that the skin will be tight all the time where you are shearing. Do not pull the wool down, as that pulls the skin up and you will cut it; but pull the skin up tight and bend the sheep so the surface you are shearing over will be as smooth as possible. Never tie a sheep, and do not use any violence towards them. When you catch a sheep take hold around the body, do not catch hold of the wool on the back and drag them to the place of shearing.

Dangerous Cure for Cabbage Worms.

Dusting cabbage with Paris green mixed with plaster, the same as when used for potatos, will destroy the cabbage worm beyond a peradventure, precisely as it destroys the larva of potato beetles, and Paris green is actually used for killing cabbage worms, but it can never be safe. No matter how small the proportion mixed with plaster or other harmless stuff, there is great risk that this arsenical poison may be taken into the human stomach and its effect be fatal. Any gardener who uses Paris green on cabbage should reflect that he is incurring great risk of destroying some human life. If the practice of using this poison on cabbage should become general, dealers in cities who depend upon local markets for their supplies should refuse to buy cabbage, refuse to use it at all. Fortunately there are not many market gardeners so reckless of consequences as to use Paris green upon vegetables that go on the table. This risk with potatos is practically nothing, for the poison is used on the leaves and is distributed on the ground and perhaps neutralized before the tubers are gathered, but even if it were liable to attach to the potatos it would probably be removed by washing. Not so with cabbage and other vegetables that go on the table as they are gathered from the garden.—*Husbandman.*

Poultry—Food and Feeding.

There is some little art, if we may so style it, in feeding young chicks to make a beautiful and vigorous growth while young. Fully nine-tenths of the mortality amongst poultry, from sickness or disease, occurs while the chicks are still in the "downy" state, and the majority of this loss occurs from improper food, and careless or improper feeding. Cornmeal, which is far too generally used, is unfit for young chicks, being too heating for their tender and immature digestive organs. Corn-meal has killed more chicks than rats. The best food we have ever found for young birds is stale bread, either crumbled up and fed dry, scalded and fed when cool, or else merely moistened in fresh milk. Where milk is abundant, it should always be used, and if the young birds get plenty of milk, in some form, they will grow so rapidly as to astonish those who have never given milk liberally to their poultry. We know of one breeder, a large dairyman in Chester County, Pennsylvania, who feeds the principal part of his refuse milk to his poultry, old and young, and his birds are not only singularly free from disease, but large, and finely developed in body and feathering. This breeder gives milk the credit of it all, but it may be due in part to excellent care.—*American Agriculturist.*

Pruning Pear Trees.

I saw, in a recent agricultural paper, an elaborate article on pears, in which summer pruning for fruit was strongly advocated. I don't believe in Summer pruning, except to pinch off the ends of growing branches, to keep up symmetrical growth. Standard pears require very little pruning, and the less the better, provided the tree was properly cut back at planting time. If this is done, watch the growing shoots, and if one branch seems to be getting ahead of others, pinch off the end. The only rule in this case is—to secure symmetrical growth. Another cause for pruning may arise from crowding branches. In this case, cut out the smallest or those that can be most easily spared. If a tree grows slowly and seems weakly it is sometimes necessary to prune it back quite severely, and the best time to do this is in the Winter. But my object in writing this is to protest against indiscriminate Summer pruning for I believe it to be very injurious. I aim to preserve all the foliage my trees put forth in Spring. The pinching back advised does not interfere with the foliage, and secures the end that Summer pruning has in view. I never saw fruitfulness improved by Summer pruning. Has any one seen it? —AMATEUR.

Coal Ashes for Currants.

Common coal ashes, well distributed about roots of currants, is one of their best promoters. This should be done by loosening the soil about their roots, and placing the ashes near them, cover firmly with earth above, and the bushes will bear such clusters as will speak the beneficial effects of this application of material too commonly thrown aside as of no use. Cherry trees also gratefully accept this renovator, and if carefully bedded about the roots with coal ashes in the Fall the yield of fruit the following year will surprise the cultivator. Especially is this effect produced in the black loam of Illinois. We have in our mind one fruit garden there where all the small fruit was treated in this way, and have never seen their yield excelled.—*National Farmer.*

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—Returns from all the counties in the State show the vote for Appellate Clerk stands: Henry, (Democrat,) 117,907; Jacob, (Independent and Republican,) 75,511; Henry's majority, 41,880.

—REMEMBER! Glenn's Sulphur Soap presents all the advantages of sulphur bath at a cheap rate.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," 50 cents

The Sunday School.

Calamities Foretold.

LESSON 11, SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, 1882.

Golden Text.—A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself.—Prov. 22. 3.

LESSON TEXT

Mark 13: 1-20.

1. As he went out of the temple, one of his disciples saith unto him, see what manner of stones and what buildings are here!

2. And Jesus answering said unto him, Seest thou these great buildings? there shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down.

3. And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, over against the temple, Peter and James and John and Andrew asked him privately.

4. Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled?

5. And Jesus answering them began to say, Take heed lest any man deceive you:

6. For many shall come in my name saying, I am Christ, and shall deceive many.

7. And when ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled for such things must needs be; but the end shall not be yet.

8. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and there shall be earthquakes in divers places, and there shall be famines and troubles; these are the beginnings of sorrows.

9. But take heed to yourselves, for they shall deliver you up to councils, and in the synagogues ye shall be beaten, and ye shall be brought before rulers and kings for my sake, for a testimony against them.

10. And the gospel must first be preached among all nations.

11. But when they shall lead you, and deliver you up, take no thought before hand what ye shall speak, neither do ye premeditate; but whatsoever shall be given you in that hour, that speak ye, for it is not ye that speak, but the Holy Ghost.

12. Now the brother shall betray the brother to death, and the father the son, and children shall rise up against their parents, and shall cause them to be put to death.

13. And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake; but he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved.

14. But when ye shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing where it ought not, (let him that readeth understand,) then let them that be in Judea flee to the mountains.

15. And let them that is on the housetop not come down into the house, neither enter therein, to take anything out of the house.

16. And let him that is in the field not turn back again to take up his garment.

17. But woe to them that are with child and to them that give suck in those days!

18. And pray ye that your flight be not in the winter.

19. For in those days shall be affliction, such as was not since the beginning of the creation which God created unto this time, neither shall be.

20. And except that the Lord had shortened those days, no flesh should be saved; but for the elect's sake, whom he hath chosen, he hath shortened those days

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

One of his disciples saith. Behold, what manner of stones, and what manner of buildings! Jesus said, There shall not be left here one stone upon another (vs. 1, 2.) Jesus and the disciples of Jesus differ in just this way about the strength and durability of a great many things in this world. The disciples point to the wealth of the millionaire, to the reputation of a man of world-wide fame, to the influence of a popular leader, to the power of a National Government, to the strength of a system of creeds, and they say, "Behold, what manner of stones, and what manner of buildings!" Jesus says, "There shall not be left one stone upon another." And the word of Jesus never fails. Wealth is no sure support even for the life that now is. The splendid fabric of a fortune, which a man has toiled a life through to give as an inheritance to his family, crumbles in a night, and the millionaire's children are beggars or worse. The man whom all the world honored has become a by-word of the scoffer and jester. He who swayed multitudes at his will, and who defied the voice of an outraged public sentiment, is a wretched outcast denied help or pity from the very creatures of his influence. A system of iniquity hedged in by law, and venerable for ages, is overthrown and buried away by the breath of omnipotence. No Nation on earth to day, is beyond the possibility of ruin to-morrow. A very few pounds of dynamite may scatter the last vestiges of the strongest dynasty. The traditions of the ages, the superstitions of entire races, ignorance, vice, evil in high places, Satan himself, and all his hosts combined, cannot keep one stone on another, when the word of God is spoken for the fabric's fall. If we only really believed this truth, which is as true as any other word of God, and which has been verified anew before our own eyes again and again in the present generation, how much more restful we should be, and how much more courage we should have.

Tell us when shall these things be (v. 4.) That's it! Fix the date of the coming failure, or the coming triumph. All of us are ready to join in that request. How we long to have the veil of the future lifted: and how well it is that the Lord does not gratify our longing in this. There is no greater blessing to us than God's concealment of our future. There could be no surer curse from God than his opening before our eyes the pathway of our lives, so that we could see it to its very end. What heart breaking that would bring into so many homes! What a shocking too, on every side, of hope and aspiration and noble endeavor! How it would paralyze loving effort, and check or destroy needed tenderness of tone and deed in kindly ministry! We know not what we ask, when we crave an insight into the future. God knows what he does, and why, when he refuses every request of this kind from his loved and loving ones.

Take heed that no man lead you astray (v. 5.) It is quite as important not to be led astray by false religious teaching as by any other class of deceivers or deceived; and there is quite as much danger in this line as in any other. Sincerity on our part is no guard against deception or wandering; nor is sincerity a safeguard to a religious teacher. Those who are themselves both honest and sincere would lead us astray if we followed them in their wrong path. There is danger of our being led astray by the sermons we hear, the papers or the books we read, the counsel or example of those whom we have supposed to be godly, or by the impulses or convictions of our own minds and hearts. There is such a thing as conscientious error, teaching and well-serving. The warning of Jesus is, that we take heed that no man lead you astray in doctrine or morals, through holding up a false standard of conduct or a false interpretation of God's word.

The end is not yet (v. 7.) There is as much need for us to realize that the end of our path of duty or trial is not yet reached, as for us to understand that the end will surely come by and by. We ought to bear in mind that to-day's work is essential in keeping yesterday's success from proving a failure. Yesterday's work was all we had to attend to then; but now another day calls for our attention and energies. Nor will to-day's work answer for to-morrow, when to-morrow is here. Studying, writing, preaching, teaching, farming, marketing, washing—none of these are at an end because of what we have already done in the one line or another. So also with endurance of trial and sorrow, and with the meeting of bitter disappointments, the end shall come, "but the end is not yet."

When they deliver you up, be not anxious beforehand what ye shall speak (v. 11.) The Lord's people are not to worry in the present over what they shall do in some possible emergency of the future. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." They are to live "a minute at a time;" doing present duty with all their might, or bearing present evils with all their strength, and knowing that the Lord will give them added strength and added wisdom with added burdens and added needs—so they that shall be fully sufficient for whatever they are called to in his providence. It is a great thing to realize the privileges of the Christian believer in this particular. It is to settle in one's heart not to calculate unduly over coming anxieties and trials and necessities. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee; because he trusteth in thee." But because we are not to be preparing addresses for judges and juries in some imaginary or possible trial, let us not suppose that we can preach or teach or pray without due preparation. It is in order to our having time and poise for just such preparation as this, that our Lord tells us we need not to be preparing for an uncertain emergency. Our supreme duty of the present moment may be the getting ready for Sunday School or prayer meeting. It is, we ought to attend to that with all our might.

Ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake (v. 13.) Being generally hated is not in itself a blessing, nor is it an infallible proof of Christ likeness. Even if a man is stiff in his orthodoxy, or zealous in some crusade against evil, he must not feel sure that all dislik of him is for his Master's sake. There are theological professors and religious editors, and champions of reform and men and women active in church enterprises, who are heartily hated on ther own account, while they console themselves with the thought that they are persecuted for righteousness sake. The cause which they assume to represent has a great many friends among their enemies. When we find ourselves in disfavor, let us see to it that it is because of our likeness to Christ, and not because of our variance from his example.—*E. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

THE BOND OUTRAGE.

A Spectator Claims that the Mob Had Hold of the Guilty Parties.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Aug. 19.—In an interview with A. C. Bond, father of Miss Emma Bond, to-day, he stated that the probability of Hobbs' complicity in the outrage is very doubtful. Detective Page took Hobbs out to Mr. Bond's and Hobbs gave a detailed statement of his whereabouts and actions prior to and after the outrage. He claims to have been working at Mitchell, a place a few miles east of St. Louis. Mr. Bond will go there and investigate, and should they bear out Hobbs' statement, he will be at once liberated and money given him to return to Ohio. Dr. Vermillion's examination continued. The understanding is that he will waive an examination, and his bond was fixed at $3,000. Mr. Bond received a letter on the 16th inst., postmarked Chicago, North Division, Aug. 14, 7 A. M. Two two-cent camps were on the envelope. The following is an exact copy of the letter, which was written in blue ink:

"DEAR SIR:—You should have let the mob take their course. It would be only a just punishment for the three brutes, and Dr. Vermillion, who is not so bad, because he had no part in the outrage, but he knew what was going on just the same. My wife wished me to write a week ago to you, but I thought the law would deal justly. Now that I find that those money-grabbers have been bought over, it's time to speak. Remember, I want no reward, but I am a lover of justice. I happened to be going through Taylorville time day. Shall not mention why, but those who outraged your daughter are the very three that have been arrested. Pettis and Clementi were the two concealed up-stairs. John Montgomery was the second in outraging your daughter, and Clementi last. Montgomery's brother came, and was afraid. He told the other three to fly for their lives, as some one—I—d—d spy was around. John Montgomery and Clementi came out together from the school house. One of the two made the remark: 'She will not be stuck up after this.' That was all I heard. I am the tramp whom they mentioned. Montgomery knows me well, and I respect the old man, but justice should predominate. Respectfully,

"A SPECTATOR."

The letter is written in a very fair hand. Mr. Bond thinks he knows who the writer is, and that it is some one who resides in the Grove City neighborhood and who was in Chicago when this letter was written, but does not wish the name disclosed until he is better informed, Mr. Bond offers $100 reward to the writer if he will come forward and support his letter.

INSANE ASYLUM

Near Salt Lake City—A Horrible State of Affairs.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 23.—This morning Hon. G. A. Tucker, an English gentleman from New South Wales, with a letter of introduction to the Governors of the States asking permission to visit the insane asylums and jails, published a letter in the Tribune, giving a description of the Utah insane asylum, located three miles east of Salt Lake City. The asylum is under the charge of Dr. Seymour B. Young, a nephew of Brigham Young, and three women. Mr. Tucker says he found 21 patients, nine females and 12 males, in the most filthy condition imaginable. Some were in iron cages outside the main building, others in irons, bound hand and foot.

Of these patients two were perfectly sane, and had no idea why they are confined. One of these sane persons is a man named Sherman, who has been confined 10 years. He was robbed of his wife by Mormon polygamists, and has been confined to this place ever since. He appears to be a gentleman who has seen better days, and from the East. The other man is in one of the cages in the yard, which he has fixed up in a tasty manner with crade tools of his own make.

The daughter of John Taylor was formerly confined in this asylum, but she has been removed to a private house in this city. Her insanity was caused by her father's endeavor to force her into polygamy.

The inmates of the institution are punished with a club and a strap—the club for men and the strap for women. Mr. Taylor closes by saying: "I have, during the last four months, visited four asylums in New South Wales, three in Victoria, two in Adelaide, two in Tasmania, three in New Zealand, one in Honolulu, three in California, one in Nevada and one in Utah, and in no instance have I seen sights so horrible as of to day."

TRIPLE MURDER.

A Wealthy Bachelor Farmer and Two Hired Men Murdered, and the House Robbed.

MOUNT PULASKI, Ill., Aug. 22.—Charles McMahon, the farmer who, with his hired men, fell victims to assassins near here, is the owner of a splendid farm, where he dwelt in a quiet, retired way, as becomes a man of 40, and had accumulated a large fortune. He was a bachelor, and did his own housekeeping; John Carlock, aged 18, and Bob Mathery, aged 20, being the only other men about the place. Both were quiet, industrious, and, like McMahon, much esteemed. They were last seen on Thursday, last week, stacking wheat; neighbors, observing their absence, searched for them Saturday and Sunday, and finally found all three bodies festering and offensively odorous in the rank weeds about the house. McMahon's throat was cut from ear to ear, the head almost severed from the body, the gash extending clean down to the spinal column; there was no shape to the battered head, about which a cloth had been tied. The bodies of Carlock and Mathery were covered with clotted gore, their throats cut as their master's had been. The limbs were bound securely with twine taken from the reaping machine, gagged and blindfolded with cloths. Everything pointed to the most fiendish determination and deliberate purpose. The house was ransacked, $2,000 in money taken, and household goods broken.

The coroner's jury decided that the murder was committed by unknown persons, but the whole country is ablaze and alert. Lynch law will be inevitable if the murderers can be secured. Suspicion rests on a man who worked for the farmer some months ago, who was seen on the farm Thursday. Footprints as of two man men walking single file were discovered and followed two miles across lots until the trail was lost.

A FAILURE.

Only 300 Persons Attend the Picnic at Ogden's Grove.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The picnic at Ogden's Grove to-day for the purpose of raising funds to build a monument to the memory of John Brown was a disgraceful failure, so far as raising money was concerned. About 300 persons were present, and the expenses practically consume the receipts. It was badly mismanaged. Speakers were advertised, as it appears, who had never been communicated with on the subject. There are rumors of misappropriation of the funds. Mrs. John Brown appeared on the stand and was cheered lustily. Speeches were made by local orators, songs sung, and letters of regret read from Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, Pres. Arthur, Wendell Phillips, Sen. P. B. S. Pinchback, Gov. S. M. Cullom, of Illinois, Roscoe Conkling, Sec. Robert T. Lincoln, Gen. U. S. Grant, ex Gov. John D. Long and ex Gov. Richard Oglesby, of Illinois, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Sen. Samuel F. Hoar, Gen. B. F. Butler, John Brown, jr., Sen. Ben Harrison, George William Curtis, Gen. George B. McClellan, George Sweaton, Peter Cooper and Jason Brown. It was stated that a number of representative citizens are arranging a meeting to raise money to buy Mrs. Brown a homestead.

The Cause of Temperance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A grand temperance and love feast was held at Lake Bluff yesterday, at which many prominent workers in the prohibition cause made speeches. The prospects of the National Prohibition Convention, beginning in this City to-morrow, were very generally discussed. Some of the speakers were warm in favor of the third party movement, while others agreed to abide by the Convention. An immense audience is in attendance at the Lake Bluff temperance meeting to-day, and the good time of yesterday is being duplicated. Fully 100 delegates to the Convention have arrived.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed bugs, flies, ants, moles chipmunks, gophers. 15c

DORSEY'S LETTERS.

He Continues to Furnish Them at Stated Intervals—More Advice to Garfield.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—S. W. Dorsey has furnished the following for publication:

No. 241 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1881.

Gen. James A. Garfield, Mentor, O.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have been thinking a good deal of your suggestion respecting the appointment of Wayne MacVeagh as a member of your Cabinet. The more I consider it the more thoroughly convinced I am that it will be a grievious mistake. I have heard so much about this reform business that I have stopped to consider just what it is and what it means. I am weak enough to believe that the reform element of the Republican party is the element that formulates its policy and directs its purposes and achieves its splendid results. Those results have been satisfactory to the country for 20 years, and have made us a great and prosperous people, and have given us the liberty that the whole world admires.

Now, what does Mr. MacVeagh represent? Has he got a party and policy, or an idea that is better and stronger or purer than that represented by the regular Republican organization? Do you know MacVeagh? Do you know his history? Have you any knowledge of his personal character? If not, why in the world don't you inquire? He has been the paid lobbyist of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a number of years. He is the man who appears for them on all occasions. He is charged with—and I believe it to be true—debauching the Legislature of Pennsylvania time and again, and of robbing that Commonwealth of many millions of dollars in the interest of the corporation he represents. If there ever was a corruptionist, his name is Wayne MacVeagh. Pursuing his Pennsylvania training, and in obedience to his natural instincts, he went to Louisiana and debauched the Legislature of that State to turn Packard out, so that Hayes might remain in.

Knowing what I do of him, and of his class, I think, upon the whole, he represents the best reform element of this country—a bribe-taker and a bribe giver, who tries to shield his own criminality behind the holy look of his heavenly-turned eyes, and continuously asserting through the public press that he is a reformer. The only good thing that can be said of McVeagh is that he is the son-in-law of a great father-in-law. With me that would condone much of his wrong-doing, falsehood and assumption. The only reformer that I know of in Pennsylvania is Alleck McClure. For years he was a professional poker-player and general gambler. I am told he has determined to quit gambling, and has turned his attention to the publication of a reform newspaper. McClure wants McVeagh and McVeagh wants McClure—both representative reformers.

MacVeagh has always been a forager between the two great political armies, and invariably adhered to that army which had the largest commissary.

Now, let us take another view of this question. If you think that any minority in this country ought to be represented in your Cabinet, why not select a representative of a respectable minority? What is the use or sense in appointing a man who claims to represent 50,000 votes, and ignoring a minority that represents more than 4,000,000 voters. You have been elected by a bare majority of the people—the minority being the Democratic party, not the pretending reformers. Now, why wouldn't it be a wise thing to appoint not an "erring brother" one of the seven in your Cabinet, but a well known, able and outspoken Democrat, and appoint him as a Democrat, representing the Democratic party, and who can sit at your Cabinet table and discuss with the majority the rights of the minority?

I believe it to be one of the wisest things that any President ever did; and if I were to be inaugurated on the day you are, I should look about to find one of the best representatives, one of the ablest and one of the most upright of the Democratic leaders of the country, and hand him a portfolio in my Cabinet, with a clear understanding that he came in as a Democrat, to represent the Democratic party and nothing else, with no possible obligations to the power that appointed him. In my judgment it is a matter of time, and I think a brief time, that a President elected by one political party will give some eminent member of the other party a seat in his Cabinet. I think the people of the country will demand that the minority, when it is large enough to be respectable, shall have a fair and honest hearing. When you are talking about putting a man in your Cabinet upon the catch-word of reform, who represents nobody and nothing except the pretentious righteousness, is it not well enough to consider a great minority that I have suggested? Is it not well to recur to those large and comprehensive ideas of Government, that I am sure you possess, and put them in an active and effective operation?

Of course, no one better than you understand the differences between our Government and that of England. You were made President by a majority. You will hold that office for four years. The next election following your inauguration the other party may get control of both Houses of Congress, and frequently do. Under our system there is no means of changing the Executive. Under the English system the controllers of that Government go out or come in by the votes of the people, and that change may be made at least once a year. Now, if I were in your place, I would distinguish my administration and create an era in the politics of this country by putting some leading Democrat in my Cabinet instead of a leading idiot.

Advice is very common, and you have lots of it. Wisdom is very rare, and I have none of it. So what I have to say I leave for that kindly consideration that you have always extended to my suggestions. Sincerely yours,

S. W. DORSEY.

GARFIELD EXPENSES.

A Specimen of the Bills Presented.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—No better evidence of the hollowness of much of the gush over the dead President, exhibited at the time he lay suffering at the White House, is wanted, than that supplied by some of the bills against the estate, which are now being sent to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, as a member of the board of Auditing claims. One year ago all classes appeared to be vieing, each with the other, in apparently disinterested efforts to minister to the relief of the wounded President; to day those little services, carefully reckoned up as to their value in dollars and cents, are being presented against the dead man's estate. One handed in to-day to Judge Lawrence is a sample of the petty character of some of these claims. It is from a hardware dealer here, and is for $7.59. The items are: July 6, four turn buckles, at 15c.; 60c.; July 6, one pair of pivers, $1.75; July 6, five hooks at 5c., 25c.; July 6, one gimlet and 3¾ pounds copper wire, $1.84; July 20, one jack, $3; Aug. 2, one one fourth inch gimlet, 15c.; total, $7.59.

It is understood that the materials charged for in this bill were really supplied and it is doubtful if any of the tools were returned. But it will not add to the National reputation for generosity to find that the "jack" used once in elevating the head of the President's bed is charged up against his estate. It is doubtful if this or other bills of the kind would ever have been presented had the President lived.

PRES. ARTHUR.

A Brilliant Reception at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Ex.-Gov. Morgan's reception to Pres. Arthur this afternoon was an elaborate affair. Over 500 people were present, including the Spanish, Austrian, Turkish and Swedish Ministers, Mayor Franklin and members of the Newport City Council, Gov. Littlefield and Lieut.-Gov. Fay, and United States Senators Aldrich and Anthony, of Rhode Island, ex-Mayor Prince, Col. W. E. Priaca, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Prince, Prof. and Mrs. Wolcott Gibbs, Prof. Agazzi and Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Whittier, of Boston, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Astor, Augustus Schell, John Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Jewell, Judge Blatchford, Judge Hogner and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, all of New York. All the officers from Fort Adams torpedo station, training ships, and from the United States steamers Despatch and Tallapoosa, Cabinet Ministers Chandler, Frelinghuysen and Brewster, Mr. Phelps, the President's secretary, Gens. Hancock, Howe, Fry, Schofield, and Commodores Bredwin and Worden. The reception was from 4 to 7. The band from Fort Adams furnished the music. This evening the President remained at Gov. Morgan's villa. To-morrow he visits the torpedo station and dines with Vanderbilt in the evening.

ASK your druggist for Redding's Russia Salve. Keep it in house in case of accidents. Price 25c.

—The U. S. Government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

M'DONALD'S KEYNOTE

Is Sounded to a Small Audience of Indianapolis Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—Ex-Sen. McDonald, in a speech last night before a very small audience, to the Jefferson Club, sounded what is regarded as the keynote of the Democratic campaign. After referring to Republican extravagance, the spoils system and political assessments, he said that what the Democrats and the people demanded and would insist upon was that, although a peace policy shall be adopted as to the revenue and expenditures, the present unjust system of taxation levied as duties upon imports shall be confined strictly to a revenue standard; and if in so doing it shall be in our power to dispense with all other taxes than the internal revenue, the other system of taxation must be repealed, thus relieving the Government and the people from the expense of maintaining a double taxation. He said it was not surprising that a party with such a record should seek in this canvass by immaterial and false issues to draw public attention away from its misdeeds. Recounting at length the provisions of the various States as to the amendment of their Constitutions he argued that in all of them it was required that at the election at which the people shall be called upon to vote upon the proposed amendment as at a general election, usually at that at which members of the General Assembly are to be elected, next after the measure has passed through the forms of legislation. His conclusion was that, therefore, the constitutional amendments now pending before the people of Indiana necessarily came up in this campaign for settlement as political questions of the very highest importance and of the very greatest consequence. He thought the resolutions of the Democratic Convention clear and unmistakable in their opposition to the prohibition amendment; that it was consistent with the past record of the party in this State since 1854, and that it was in harmony with the Constitution in demanding that the amendment should be submitted, if at all, at a general election, and he charged that the Republicans, after initiating the subject, had endeavored to shirk the responsibility by an immaterial issue, and by proposing to take from the next Legislature the power of judgment and decision upon the merits of the proposed amendments by their demand that they should be submitted pro forma to a popular vote. This is a remarkable demand. It is put forth under a false pretense of trust in the people. He thought no intelligent man in Indiana had any doubt that the Republican party, as a party, favored the adoption of the amendment, and if they sought so to construct their platform as to hold the individual members of their party, who are opposed to it. The speaker concluded with a discussion of the merits of prohibition itself, of course opposing it very violently, but said he thought no Democrat, in view of the history of the party upon this subject, could find any just grounds for abandoning it now on account of the attitude it had taken in this campaign.

FREIGHT HANDLERS

Renounce and Denounce the Union, and Are Anxious to Return to Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The last meeting of the Freight Handlers' Union, of Jersey City, was held this afternoon, but neither Pres. McNamara nor Jeremiah Murphy was present. Thomas Flannagan presided, and the business transacted was brief and to the point. The following preamble and resolutions were presented and adopted without objection:

WHEREAS, We the freight handlers of the Erie Railroad, were induced to persist in the strike and join the Union by accusations and false representations; and

WHEREAS, We now see our mistake in listening to such representations rather than in giving heed to our true interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby acknowledge our mistake in leaving our work and joining the strike; that we hereby renounce, now and forever, the Union which we joined, carried away by false representations and by want of proper reflection; that we are willing to return to our work if the railroad authorities be pleased to overlook our misbehavior, and kind enough to give us another chance to support ourselves and families, promising to be true and faithful employes, as we always were until we, in an evil hour, were carried away by an impulse of the moment into a strike which is now absolutely at an end; that we denounce Jeremiah Murphy and McNamara, and wish to have nothing more to do with them.

INFERNAL MACHINE

Sent to the Residence of a Columbus Family Labeled a "Nice Present."

COLUMBUS, Aug. 22.—This morning Patrolman Brachin was shown the lid

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

After October 1 the East Saginaw Post-office will be a free delivery office.

The Democrats of the Sixth Indiana Congressional District nominated Luther Benton.

Col. John Hay will not be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty first Ohio District.

B Wright & Son, worsted spinners of Bradford, Eng., have failed. Liabilities, £700,000.

Z. P. Rauch & Co., millers at Canton, have assigned. Assets about equal the liabilities.

About 200 men are thrown out of employment by the collapse of Coupe's circus, at Detroit.

The corporation of Limerick unanimously voted the freedom of the city to Mr. E. Dwyer Gray.

A committee is being organized in London to place in Westminster Abbey a bust of Longfellow.

In Anderson County, Tex., an old negro man, said to be crazy, cut off the heads of two of his grandchildren.

Mrs. Ellen Thorne, of Boston, has determined to push her suit for divorce against Chas. R. Thorne, Jr., the actor.

Some cattle belonging to Clifford Turner, a farmer living near Gradenhutten, O., ate up a pocket-book containing $600.

Lord Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has declined to interfere with Judge Lawson's course in the case of Gray.

The Democrats of the Second Missouri District, after a session of three days, nominated A. N. Alexander for Congress.

Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D., LL.D., is dead. He was one of the most eminent divines in the Presbyterian Church.

The Free Thinkers of America, who are in session at Watkins, N. Y., announce Bradlaugh, Ingersoll and Miln as speakers.

Upward of $3,000 has already been subscribed to the fund now being raised for the family of the late Gen. G. K. Warren.

At New Castle, Del., James Reddin (colored) was hanged this morning for committing a rape on a little girl in February last.

Thomas Fenton, second mate of the Elra, died at Aberdeen Infirmary. He had been suffering from cancer in the lips throughout the voyage.

A Little Rock special says that Smith, who attempted to lynch a white lady, has been lynched by a disguised party who shot him to death.

It is now stated at the Treasury Department that there is not the slightest irregularity in the accounts of the Superintendent of the Carson City Mint.

The 40th annual convention of the Pittsburg Synod of the English Lutheran Church is in session at Wheeling, W. Va., with 125 delegates present.

The Grand Army of the Republic of Western New York, went into camp at the Buffalo Driving Park, for a five days' encampment, Wednesday.

Hannibal C. Carter, colored, has entered the field as a straight-out Republican candidate for Congress, in the Second Mississippi District, against Chalmers.

The Democrats of the Fourteenth Missouri District, after being in session three days, nominated L. H. Davis for re-election to Congress, on the 452d ballot.

The cigar makers of Cincinnati, who demanded an increase of wages and referred the matter to a board of arbitration, received a decision in their favor.

Eric Bayley, a London actor, crossed the Atlantic in search of his wife, who had eloped with his private secretary, and found the runaways in New York.

A corporation, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, has been organized for purchasing, developing and operating mines and constructing a railroad in Wyoming Territory.

Hon. A. W. Sawyer, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, died in the hands of a physician, who was giving him ether in order to amputate his foot.

The Fourth Republican Congressional District Convention of Alabama, nominated John W. Jones, colored, for the vacancy, and ex-Judge George A. Craig for the full term.

At Danville, Ky., Doc Moorfield and M. A. Cox had some trouble yesterday about a disreputable woman, and Moorfield shot at Cox, wounding him in the arm. Moorfield is under arrest.

The General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul lines denies any intention of inaugurating a war on the Iowa pool by means of a one-sided arrangement with the Union Pacific.

The Postmaster at Boodie and Ramsey, Ill., have been directed to decline payment for money orders to B. D. Fly, who, it has been ascertained, is advertising extensively with the view of deceiving the public.

A number of prominent citizens of Chicago are moving vigorously to get up a fitting reception for the widow of John Brown and others of the fiasco of Wednesday. Money will be collected for her benefit.

At Paterson, N. J., the coroner's jury found James Kennedy guilty of manslaughter for neglecting his children while sick with small pox. He locked them up in a garret and did not provide medical attendance.

The confidential clerk of J. B. Peabody & Co., of Chicago, named O'Neil, having lived a wild life, drank, played heavily and died, leaving his accounts $5,000 to $6,000 short, was arrested yesterday while paying a visit to his mistress.

Texas Republicans met in Convention at Austin and adopted a platform favoring the reform of diverse deficiencies in State laws, but decided not to nominate a ticket. At the polls they will vote for such candidates as most nearly represent their views.

Henry H. Grant, a telegraph operator who had charge of the Summer office at Elberon during the illness and death of Pres. Garfield, has written a long letter to the Comptroller of the Treasury, asking an appropriation of $100 for valuable services.

Mr. Vanderbilt's dinner in honor of the President was an elaborate affair. Covers were laid for 24 guests, among whom were Ex Gov. and Mrs. Morgan, Secs. Chandler, Brewster and Frelinghuysen, W. W. Astor and wife and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

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The gross earnings of the Eastern lines of the Pennsylvania road reach the unparalleled figures of $4,140,000 for the past month. For seven months of the year they were $25,000,000, with the net earnings, $8,857,000, a net gain for the month of half a million.

Owners of mines in the Hocking Valley of Ohio decided yesterday at Columbus, to keep the price of digging coal this Fall and Winter at 70 cents per ton, and the price of coal delivered at the mines at $1.40 per ton. The miners had asked for an advance to 80 per ton.

The third of a series of meetings this week of veterans of both armies engaged at Gettysburg, for the purpose of consulting with Col. Bachelder, Government historian of that battle, will be held on the field October 17 and 18, when points of the engagement on Culp's and Cemetery Hills will be established.

By the explosion of an iron mold in the North Chicago rolling mills, three pit men—Albert Dibbins, William Roach and George Hay—were horribly burned. As will die, the others may recover. Molten metal was thrown all over the unfortunates by the explosion.

The Dominion Cattle Company of Canada has now invested nearly $700,000 in lands and cattle in the pan-handle of Texas. Their latest venture was the Wolf Creek cattle ranch of 18,000 cattle and 400 horses and mules, with all the personal property belonging to the ranch, for the sum of $350,000.

The Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines has agreed on passenger rates to the Western cities. The price of tickets from New York to Chicago is fixed at $18.50 by all but the Pennsylvania and New York Central routes, which are allowed $20. The Pennsylvania road entered a protest against the decision.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, a conscientious laborer in behalf of the Indians, has reached Pine Ridge, S. D., with 26 children of the Omaha tribe, 13 of whom are girls. During her tour she visited the camp of Sitting Bull and selected 10 pupils for the Carlisle school, and 60 more will be taken from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies next month.

A Pembina, Dak., special says Collector McMurtrie has returned from a peace council with Chief Sheil, Little Ball and Red Thunder and 75 Indians and half-breeds in the Pembina mountains. He says the Indians pledge themselves not to interfere with the custom officers hereafter, and admit their mistake in previous interferences.

At Mountainsburg, Ark., Tom Simcoe, David Foote and Frank Lane got into a quarrel when playing cards. Lane drew a knife and cut Pope in the abdomen, disemboweling him, and then fatally stabbed Simcoe in the breast. Pope lived one hour. Simcoe is still alive. At last accounts Lane was in the hands of a mob and is believed to be already lynched.

The Republicans of Arizona nominated Judge DeForest Porter as delegate to Congress.

Bradford C. Vaughn's Vitriol Works, West Troy, burned. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $17,000.

Business is on the "boom" again at the Harmony Mills, Cohoes. There are 1,500 looms in operation.

State Senator Wood has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Tenth Indiana District.

The English steamship Castalia will take on board at Philadelphia 500 mules for the British forces in Egypt.

Denver reports 18 recent attempts at suicide, the last victim being Charles Hutchins, a prominent jeweler.

The reunion of the 155th O. V. I. was held at Youngstown Monday, and was addressed by Rep. McKinley and others.

Radical changes in the German course in the Cincinnati public schools are under consideration by the Board of Education.

An assignment has been filed at Indianapolis by William Archdeacon & Co., pickle manufacturers, to cover debts of $25,000.

A French Canadian farmer at Montzomery, Quebec, was killed by lightning while returning from mowing, with his scythe on his shoulder.

Road agents halted a stage going to Globe, Arizona, killed Andrew Hall, the express messenger, and secured $5,000 in the treasure box.

B. B. Reading, Land Commissioner of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and a Regent of the State University, died in San Francisco Monday.

At Mervin, Ind., Mrs. Sarah Reed, with a shot gun, put 38 shot into the body of Maurice Ward, while he was stealing her grapes. His wounds are mortal.

The Hon. John Bright, the British statesman, who had been invited to attend the New England Fair, writes that he has no intention of visiting this country.

The wheat about Janesville, Wis., has so shrunk in the berry as to make the crop a failure. This condition of affairs is confined to a few localities, however.

Miss Addie Wilson, the daughter of a prominent Indianapolis business man, has eloped with a young man named Robertson, recently released from prison.

Hon. James T. McCobb, ex-Mayor of Portland, Me., and who has held many offices of trust, died Monday morning, of disease of the kidneys, aged 71 years.

At Sullivan, Ind., the boiler of A. B. Perkins & Co.'s saw mill exploded. George Inglewright, Irwin Bailey and George Morris were injured, probably fatally.

A Washington special says people there begin to understand that Secretary Folger is the Administration or Stalwart candidate for the Governorship of New York.

A daughter of Dr. Walker, of St. Louis, has mysteriously disappeared from Lake Minnetonka, and opinion is divided as to whether it is a case of elopement or suicide.

The swimming contest for $1,000 and the championship of the world, between Capt. Webb and Thomas Riley, champion short distance swimmer of America, was won by Webb.

Howard Underwood, who killed Belle Lucas, his mistress, a year ago, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged at Charleston, Mo., Sept. 20.

Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, President of the Erie road, is of the opinion that Gov. Cornell has shown nerve in his vetos, and that he has vetoed no measure he should not have vetoed.

James Woolsey, of Moravia, Pa., while intoxicated, lay down for a snooze on the P. & L. E. track. He was struck by a train and his head was completely severed from his body.

An air-tight clock is being made for Wesleyan University. It winds itself by means of an electrical apparatus, and as the air is exhausted from the case when it is started, atmospheric disturbances are avoided.

Arrangements are being made at Washington for the transfer from Detroit to San Francisco of the personal effects of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, who are to visit British Columbia.

The stockholders of the Memphis & Charleston Road have declined a proposition to consolidate with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and now await an offer of $400,000 per annum for a lease.

At a large meeting of iron masters held at Middlesborough, England, it was decided, subject to the approval of the Scotch iron masters, to continue the restriction of the output of pig iron another six months.

In a filthy hut on the outskirts of Waukesha, Wis., living in a manner which would cast disgrace on a pig, existed Silbert Wright, who, many years ago, had the best medical practice in Southern Wisconsin.

A. W. Robertson, whose father is President of an insurance company, eloped from Indianapolis with a daughter of B. A. Wilson, a real estate agent. The fleeing pair were overhauled at Peru by the girl's father.

William Coyle, of Jersey City, who has been on a protracted spree, went down to the Abattoir Dock, and, after filling his pockets with stones, leaped into the river. He did not reappear, and the body was not recovered.

At Rock Creek, Wy., a hunter named Gibbon shot and instantly killed Robert Arken, a clerk of C. C. Clay's. The murder occurred on the 5th inst., and Sheriff and 10 citizens took Gibbon out and hung him to a box-car.

An Indianapolis special reports the sale of the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg & Bloomfield Railroad, running from Bedford to Switz City. The purchaser was Aquella Jones, of Indianapolis. The price paid was $1,300,000.

Lieut. Col Swinney, of the Royal Artillery, English army, accompanied by Dr. Cox, Veterinary Surgeon, are at St. Louis, purchasing mules which will be shipped direct from New York to Alexandria, for use in the Egyptian campaign.

A vein of coal five and one-half feet in thickness has been discovered two miles northwest of Le Mars, Ia., at a distance of 500 feet from the surface. Experts pronounce the find of a superior quality. A company has been formed to sink a shaft.

Dr. Bliss called upon the First Comptroller of the Treasury to learn if claims presented by Surgeons Barnes and Woodward would be allowed. While the law provides that each bill shall be accompanied by a voucher of the estate of President Garfield, none of the claimants have thus far complied with it.

Indian Territory specials say the election of Overton for Governor is a great triumph for the stalwart Indian element as against outside inroads and violations of treaties. He has been Governor four years, and the Nation made great steps during that period. Overton opposes railroads.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company has just closed out all their land in Jasper, Newton and McDonald counties, Mo., amounting to 153,000 acres, to the Missouri Land and Live Stock Company of Edingburg, Scotland. A large part of the land will be used as a cattle and sheep breeding ranche, for which it is especially adapted.

The New Jersey Central Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Lehigh Valley Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Company have agreed to suspend coal mining for the 31st of August and September 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9.

At St. Joseph, Mo., H. B. Donnelly was fatally shot by Wm. Toole, a crank. The trouble was over a wager of $5 as to the meaning of the words invoice and inventory. Donnelly won, but Toole demanded the money, and on Donnelly's refusing to deliver the stakes, Toole pulled his pistol and fired, with the above result.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a long communication from Lieut. Harber, United States navy, dated Viska, Siberia, June 11, giving in detail the story of his preparation to search Lena Delta. The news that DeLong and party had been found dead had reached him. The main points of his narrative have been published.

William H. Robinson, alias Gopher'Bill, a well-known counterfeiter, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Butler, in the United States District Court in Philadelphia, to eight years' imprisonment and $500 fine. Alfred Hubbard, convicted of making and passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to two and one-half years' imprisonment and $500 fine.

Hanlan has issued a challenge to Ross to row four or five miles on any course between Toronto and New York, next June, for $5,000 and the championship of the world. Hanlan intimates that unless this challenge is accepted it is not probable that a race will take place, as he may be engaged in a business which will prevent his making future matches.

It was known soon after the death of Gen. Warren that the financial affairs of his household were in a deplorable condition, the result of the great strain upon the General's resources to pay for plans of the ground which was the scene of the battle of Five Forks, the collection of testimony and the general expenses of the recent Court of Inquiry. A committee to raise funds for the General's family has been formed.

Sens. Harrison and Voorhees will open the campaign in Indiana this week.

Mr. Jennings cables from London that Gray, the editor, is likely to be pardoned.

The publication of the Dorsey letters has been suspended until the conclusion of the star route trials.

It is reported that the Lafayette, Ind., Car Works, employing about 600 men, are to be removed to Chicago.

Rev. W. K. Brown, the new President of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, says it will open on September 20.

The steam tug Cora Staples and two barges were sunk to day by a collision with the dredging machine in Hell Gate.

Wm. McFee, who started home intoxicated Saturday night, was killed at the railroad crossing near Coshocton, O.

Charles Sperry, of Brookfield, Mass., charged with attempting to poison his family with Paris green, has been arrested.

Ex-Gov. Robinson, of Kansas has formally accepted the nomination for Governor by the Greenback State Convention.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the month of July was 65,010; same month last year, 50,607.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Michigan nominated John K. Boies, of Lenawee, on the 89th ballot.

The Australian Cricket Team will visit America, to play with the best elevens of both the United States and Canada during the season.

Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate, has given his name to a scheme for the erection of a bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey.

Gen. Charles J. Powers, a prominent lawyer of Rochester, N. Y., who served in the war, fell on the street, Sunday, and was fatally hurt.

D. W. Baruck, a blind man, was arrested at Mt. Vernon on Friday, for the abduction of a 12-year-old girl named Ada Swan from Steubenville.

It is now shown that the frauds of Hunter, the absconding Montreal notary, cover $200,000, to be borne mostly by widows, orphans and spinsters.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventh Pennsylvania District, after taking 63 ballots without choice, adjourned until September 4.

Gen. Sherman states that it is his intention to leave the army before the law retiring him goes into effect, and that he will return to St. Louis to live.

Brouthers, of the Buffalo team, is the first league player to make his 100th safe hit of the season, a feat which he accomplished in the Boston game Saturday.

The old steam barge Chicago, plying in the grain trade between Chicago and Buffalo, was burned to the water's edge on Lake Michigan Thursday night.

A large quantity of American jewelry has been seized by the Customs officers at St. Johns, New Brunswick, which it is claimed was smuggled into the country.

Telegrams from Comanche, Tex., say that Sheriff Yates has absconded with all the County finances. The amount is not stated, but must be thousands of dollars.

At Wells, Minn., the vinegar factory, cornc ribs and stockyards of C. W. Thompson, with 600 barrels of vinegar, burned Sunday morning. Loss, $35,000; no insurance.

At Cuyahoga County Democratic Convention, Capt. E. D. Sawyer was nominated for Sheriff, C. C. Schellentrager for Recorder and Patrick Smith for Commissioner.

An ex-City Clerk of Lafayette, Ind., whose horse was frightened by a boy in the streets and ran away, breaking several of the rider's ribs, has sued the City for $5,000 damages.

Sec. Folger has decided to issue another call for bonds. It will embrace all continued sixes remaining uncalled and which have not been surrendered for exchange for new ones.

The jealous husband of a pretty woman at Fayette, Texas, branded her with an iron used for marking cattle, making a star and cross, which she must bear on each cheek for life.

By order of the President, Anna E. Thompson, Postmaster at Memphis, Tenn., has been suspended, and James H. Smith appointed to the vacancy. The cause assigned is insubordination.

A party of Chinese actors has been refused admission to the port of San Francisco. On Saturday, Sec. Folger decided that the law did not apply to actors, as they can not be classed as laborers.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen says that the Postoffice Department, after paying all expenses, will put about $1,000,000 into the Treasury vaults on account of the fiscal year just closed.

The Tenth Industrial Exposition, under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Mechanics' Institute and Board of Trade and Transportation, opens September 6, and continues until October 7.

Experiments made in tree planting at the Shaker settlement in Enfield, Conn., have had gratifying results, seed placed in sandy soil in 1869 having produced a dense growth of trees that are now 12 to 16 feet high.

The St. Paul & Manitoba Road reports the gross earnings for the year at $6,629,694; the net income being $1,807,816. The company operates 1,058 miles of track, and the capital stock has been raised to $20,000,000.

The Texas & St. Louis railway, with 600 miles of track in operation, which is eventually to run from Cairo to the City of Mexico, has made a passenger and freight traffic arrangement with the Illinois Central road, to continue for half a century.

At Maysville, Ky., heavy rains swelled the creeks until the foundation of the bridge in East Maysville was washed out and the bridge fell. Four or five bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad are washed out. Mrs. P. D. Deatley was killed by lightning.

The residence of Jeff Kirkland, at Pearson, Ga., burned Saturday night. Bertha, a little daughter of the family, perished in the flames. Her sister Belle was rescued by Mr. McDonald, who rushed into the flames at a fearful risk, getting his hair and whiskers burned off.

Near Elkhorn, Ind., six years ago, an old farmer was robbed of his hoard of money. John Elliott was convicted of the crime and sent to the penitentiary. Just as his sentence is to expire, a thorough search of the thief's old home has resulted in the discovery of the swag in his cistern.

At New Haven, Sunday, Frederick W. Remington, of New York, was found clinging to a capsized sail boat. He reported that his companion, George Cornell, of New York, had been lost. They were out on a pleasure trip and the boat capsized. Remington had been in the water 14 hours.

A mob of over 50 men, headed by the Sheriff and Treasurer, removed the safes and records of Grant County, Minn., from Herman to Elbow Lake, during Saturday night. The Auditor and Register of Deeds will not officiate at the new point, and the Supreme Court will be compelled to decide the matter.

Two Philadelphia detectives accused an innocent young man of stealing $100, and showed him how strong was the circumstantial evidence against him. Greatly frightened, he paid them $100 out of his small savings, and they kept half, giving the rest to the loser to settle the case. Now the original money has been found where it was mislaid.

Col. John E. Tourtelotte, of Gen. Sherman's staff, has been detailed to accompany the Marquis of Lorne in his trip across this country. The Governor General will be accompanied by Princess Louise and suite. The party is expected to arrive in Chicago September 6, via Detroit, and proceed to British Columbia, via San Francisco.

A fortune hunter stopped in Pittsburg on his way to Colorado, last Winter, and borrowed $1,400 from a friend, telling him at the same time that he assumed some risk in giving him the money, as he wanted to invest in mines, which might turn out well and might not. A few days ago the Pittsburg man received by express a gold brick worth $11,000, "as a token of friendship."

A man who gives his name as James McGinnis, age 47, delivered himself to the Brockville, Ont., police. He says that five years ago, while a waiter at Grosvenor Hotel, London, Eng., he, in company with two others, whom he did not know, murdered three men, also unknown. He was induced to do so through fear of his own life. He came to Canada a few days ago by the steamer Lake Winnepeg. The crime preyed on his mind so that he could neither sleep nor eat, and he decided to surrender to the authorities. He has been committed to jail, and inquiries will be at once made to ascertain the truth of the statement.

An account is given in English journals of a performance of a locomotive on the Great Northern Railroad, which recently carried the Duke of Edinburgh from Leeds to London, 186¾ miles, in three hours, or at the rate of 62 miles per hour. This speed has frequently been equalled, and sometimes passed for short distances, but is remarkable at the average rate for such a long journey. The engine has driving wheels eight feet in diameter, or two feet larger than the wheels of American engines. To accomplish the trip in the time given, the wheel must have made 219 revolutions per minute, or more than 3¾ in three hours.

INDIANA METHODISM.

Demand That the Legislature Submit a Prohibitory Amendment to a Direct Vote of the People.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—In the Southeast Indiana Conference Mr. McNutt made the following report on the temperance question:

The acknowledged success of the constitutional law in Kansas; the wonderful victory in favor of prohibition in Iowa; the simultaneous efforts in many States, North and South, East and west, to secure the submission of the "prohibitory amendment" to a popular vote, and the universal alarm on the part of liquor dealers, driving them to insolent defiance of law, should cause Christian men everywhere to thank God and take courage. This spontaneous, popular uprising against the blighting curse of the age is evidently in answer to prayers which so long have been ascending to God from broken hearts and ruined homes for the awakening, helping spirit that should enlist and unite the churches of every name and order against the lawless encroachments of the liquor traffic.

Remembering that Methodism has always been a determined foe to evil and vice, of whatever form, social or political, and keeping in mind her noble record in the late war for the Union, sending constant "prayers to heaven and more soldiers to the front than any other religious denomination"—the Methodists of Indiana, and especially the ministers of the four Conferences, will not be found wanting in the present great moral crisis.

In view of our past needs in the interest of domestic peace and National prosperity, both of which are ruthlessly invaded by an unrelenting destroyer, therefore, resolved:

1. That we demand of the next General Assembly their agreement to the proposed prohibitory constitutional amendment to a direct vote of the people.

2. That, as members of the Southeast Indiana Conference, we here place on record our united petition to the next Legislature for such agreement to such submission.

3. That we will vote for no man for the Legislature unless we are assured that he will support the submission of the said amendments.

4. That, in the event of its successful passage through the next Legislature, before the session of our next annual conference, we hereby pledge ourselves to active advocacy of the said prohibition amendment.

IRISH CONSTABULARY.

A Few Resign Rather Than be Transferred, and the Agitation Subsides.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—The discontent of the Constabulary has extended to the metropolitan police. Four hundred of the latter met to complain that they were not compensated for extra work. While the meeting was proceeding the Chief Commissioner appeared and ordered the Chairman to quit the chair. The Chairman refused. The Commissioner threatened to make an example of the Chairman. The meeting dispersed shortly after. At a subsequent meeting the men pledged themselves to compensate the Chairman for any loss he might sustain.

The Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary held a parade Sunday of the entire Limerick force. He said the transfers to the north of Ireland of six sub-Constables, which occasioned the excitement in the ranks, was not meant as a punishment. He pointed out that the insubordination could not be tolerated. The six men referred to have until Monday morning, he said, to decide whether to go north or resign.

The force at Cork sympathize with the Limerick police.

The agitation among the Metropolitan police has subsided, they being satisfied by the assurance of the Chief Commissioner and Lord Spencer, who promised that inquiry should be made into their grievances.

LIMERICK, Aug. 28.—The Lord Lieutenant ordered the dismissal of five sub-constables, who objected to being removed to the North. The event caused considerable excitement, and already there have been many resignations among the constables in consequence of the dismissals.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—The Kings County constabulary approved the action of the Limerick constables in refusing to be transferred, and opened a subscription to sustain them. Also telegraphed sympathy.

MOHAMMEDANISM.

A Lecture by a Mohammedan—A New Messiah Expected.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—P. J. Lackersteen, of Calcutta, a Mohammedan, with dark skin and a red Turkish fez upon his head, lectured at 114 West Fourteenth street yesterday on "Mohammedanism and Buddhism Compared with Christianity, and a Mohammedan View of the Present War in Egypt." The speaker used correct English. He said that each of the three Oriental religions taught substantially the the same doctrines, that Buddhism and Mohammedanism were the more liberal, and Christianity could easily be embodied in Buddhism without changing any of its important doctrines.

In fanaticism and cruelty Christianity was foremost of the three. Russia's cruel and horrible war upon Turkey was a Christian war, and her persecution of the Jews to day was without a parallel in the history of other religions. England was engaged to-day in a bloody war upon Egypt merely to satisfy her thirst for blood and her greed for power, and England's Queen bore the title of the "Defender of the Faith."

"If Arabi is proclaimed a rebel," the speaker said, "and England succeeds in disarming him, she will gain nothing. She will never have a foothold in Egypt, for if Arabi is disarmed this war will be but the precursor of greater events. The Moslems of the world expect a Messiah at this time, not as the Christian Messiah was expected, to offer his blood for the atonement of men, but who shall be a man who, by dint of arms and supernatural power, shall force belief in the true and ever-living God. We believe this, for are we not told by our prophet that when people fall into sin and forget God that age shall see a new prophet? We have come to a crisis when we shall see great things. I shall soon leave for Egypt," the speaker concluded, "to enter the war myself."

THE BOND OUTRAGE.

The Poor Girl Not Expected to Live—The Suspected Parties Remain in Jail.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—Emma Bond was resting quietly at midnight. The attending physicians agree that she has a poor chance to recover, and her death is expected to occur within a few days. It was thought once yesterday that she was dead, respiration having ceased for awhile. She has been, at times unconscious, and once or twice was found to be raving. On one of the occasions, her father says, she went over the former statement about the outrage made to the Prosecuting Attorney, and detailed every circumstance without varying in the least from her written statement. While in this condition she made some remarks that reflect very seriously upon one of the prisoners. Mr. Bond says he has within the past week obtained some new and valuable testimony, and is now more firmly convinced than ever that he has the right parties. Elliott R. Hobbs still remains in confinement, though he has shown conclusively that he was at Mitchell, 75 miles away, the night the assault was committed. Although bonds have been perfected for Montgomery, Pettis and Clementi, they prefer the shelter of the jail to freedom. It is hardly probable, however, ever if the girl dies, that the mob will again attempt to lynch the prisoners.

COREA.

Further Particulars of the Outbreak—The Capital in a State of Anarchy.

YOKAHOMA, Aug. 11.—On July 23 an organized body of insurgents took possession of the main thoroughfares in Seoul, the capital of Corea, attacked the royal residence and Japanese legation. As the latter the Envoy and Consul escaped with some 20 followers and made their way to the Palace for protection, but found it already in possession of the rioters. They then retreated to Jinson port, 15 miles distant, being repeatedly assailed on the way. Four were killed, three wounded, and several are missing. The survivors, among whom were the Envoy and Consul, reached the British surveying ships in the neighborhood, arriving at Fagasaki Japan 28. A ship of war was ordered to Corea to rescue the imperiled Japanese and obtain information as to the cause of the outbreak, but to avoid discussion or dispute. The vessel returned August 4, announcing that the Japanese at Seoul had probably been slaughtered and the Capitol was in a state of anarchy. Of the royal inmates of the Palace the King alone was spared. The Queen was murdered. His heir and the latter's betrothed, both children, were poisoned.

LONDON, Aug 29.—The latest telegrams from Corea state that the uncle of the King has seized the throne.

YELLOW FEVER.

Surgeon General Hamilton's Official Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Surgeon General Hamilton of the Marine hospital service, furnishes the following review of the progress of the yellow fever epidemic in Texas since the last weekly statement:

The progress of the epidemic at Brownsville, Texas, has been somewhat on the increase, though still it appears to lack the malignancy that usually accompanies the disease. It should be borne in mind that the figures below represent cases of fever of all kinds, including yellow fever:

	Date.	Fevers.	Deaths from Yellow fever.
August	20	85	1
"	21	82	3
"	22	54	4
"	23	53	2
"	24	62	1
"	25	51	3
"	26	56	3

The number of deaths during the week is 17; previously reported, 23; total, 40. During the week an effective cordon was established by the Treasury Department around the afflicted district, and mounted guards patrol both sides of the Rio Grande, Mexico having co-operated with our Government to this end. The disease is now confined within a triangle bound by the Rio Grande, the gulf and the cordon, extending from Laredo to Corpus Christi. Telegraphic reports received to-day state that the cordon was established just in time to catch the refugees from the infected district. Fifty were stopped between Corpus Christi and Loredo. Yesterday seven were stopped from Tampico, Mex. They will not be allowed to cross the railroad until their clothing has been fumigated, and they will then be detained a proper length of time. Under no circumstances will any of these refugees be allowed to carry any baggage across the line.

TEXAS FLOODS.

Over Forty People Drowned—Terrible Destruction of Property.

GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—Fort Concho dispatches to the News in relation to the inundation of the Blue Flickers are heartrending. Forty deaths are reported from drowning. The only names so far ascertained are Mrs. Metcalf and daughter, George Robertson Scott, and Dr. Omens and one child. One Mexican was also among the victims. The other victims were 31 Mexicans at Kelly's ranche and 10 Mexicans at Beasly's ranche; also, Joseph Matthew's wife and four sons and one woman and a baby. Ben Flicklen is all washed away except eight homes. The Court House and Jail are a total loss and uninsured from loss by water. The people of San Angeles tried to render assistance, but the raging water prevented. It is still impossible to cross the Concho. The country presents a spectacle which beggars description. Houses, horses, cattle and clothing are piled up in heaps at every step. The bodies of Mrs Metcalf and daughter are the only ones found. The telegraph wires are still down.

The Methodists and Free Thinkers.

WATKINS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—T. L. Brown, of Binghampton, N. Y., was elected President of the Free Thinkers' Association, with a large number of Vice-Presidents. The following telegrams and response have just passed between the Methodist Church and the Free Thinkers' Convention:

To the President of the Free Thinkers' Convention:

All hail the power of Jesus' name. We are building more than one Methodist Church for every day in the year and propose to make it two a day.

C. C MACABE,
Secretary Board of Church Extension, M. E. Church.

To C. C. McCabe, of Methodist Church Extension New York

Let us hear less about Jesus' name and see more of his works. Build fewer churches and pay your taxes on them like honest men. Build better churches, since liberty, science and humanity will need them one of these days and won't want to pay too much for repairs. F. B. WAKEMAN, President pro tem., Free Thinkers' Convention.

Couldn't Stand the "Bogus Baby" Racket.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Poor Lohmeyer, the German who was deceived by his wife into the belief that she had given birth to a child, which she had in reality adopted from the Almshouse, has at last given in to ridicule, and, after forgiving his wife for her deception, and made up his mind to keep the little girl, finally returned it to the Almshouse, where it is now dangerously ill of cholera morbus, and is likely to die. "I tried hard, but I couldn't stand it," returned Lohmeyer to Guardian Moss. "Every where I went the people talked right out loud. Every body seemed to know all about it. First one would say: 'There's that Lohmeyer who had to buy a baby at the Poorhouse.' Then another would remark. 'See that man; that's Lohmeyer, the fellow whom the papers are all talking about.' A third remarked: 'That's the bogus baby.' I never had one bit of peace the whole time I was away. I am really sorry to give up the whole thing, but I can't stand this thing any longer; its too much for any man."

Family Feud in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 27.—A feud existed for some time between the Maybrey and Lusby families, both well known here, growing out of the shooting of Wm. Maybrey, by D. C. Lusby last Christmas. Threats passed between the members of the families and Saturday D. C. Lusby and his father, Moses Lusby, were in the City hunting for Gen. Joseph H. Maybrey, father of the murdered man, letting it be understood they intended to shoot him on sight. Lusby was arrested on complaint of Maybrey, who, with his son James A. Maybrey, jr., appeared as prosecutors. During the hearing the prisoners made some disturbance, when two shots were fired from the direction of Maybrey's and Moses Lusby fell dead and D. C. was mortally wounded. Nobody seemed to know which of the Maybreys did the shooting. They were arrested and admitted to bail.

Dr. Bliss Thinks He Ought to Have $25,000 for His Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Dr. D. W. Bliss has written a letter to the Board of Auditors as appointed to settle the expenses of the illness of the late President, in which he asserts that the receipts from his practice at the time he was called to attend the late President were about $1,500 per month; that this practice was, to a great extent, broken up by the engrossing nature of his duties at the Executive Mansion, and that the direct pecuniary loss resulting therefrom and from his subsequent ill health caused by the long-continued nervous strain, will, on correction, amount to about $15,000. He thinks he should receive as compensation for his losses and services $25,000.

The Garfield Residence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Judge Lawrence, First Comptroller of the Treasury, to day receives a letter from Mrs. Garfield stating that she has no objections to the proposed purchase by the Ohio Republican Association, of the former residence of Gen. Garfield in this City, and that she will impose no restriction as to the further use of the building. She said further that Gen. Swaim had charge of the matter, and all business connected with the proposed purchase can be transacted through him.

Missouri Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 26.—M. C Burch, editor of the Jefferson City Tribune, who some days ago through a public card solicited the names of Republicans throughout the State to be affixed to a call for a State Convention, in the event the State Central Committee decided not to call one, announces in his paper that he will, at the earnest request of prominent and influential Republicans in all parts of the State, issue a call early next week, but the date of the convention has not yet been determined on.

The Boy and the Revolver.

AKRON, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Nathan B Lewis, wife of a prominent colored barber of this city, was accidentally shot and killed last evening by her son. About 6 o'clock Mrs. Lewis was sitting at home sewing. Her son Elmore, aged 14, was behind her chair playing with a revolver, when the weapon was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the woman's head on the left side, just below the ear, and she died almost instantly.

Pres. Arthur.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The President attended service at the United Congregational Church this morning. The church was crowded. To morrow he will breakfast with Wm. Astor, hold a public reception at the Ocean House from 2 to 5, attend a reception in the afternoon, and dine with J. W. Wells in the evening.

The Irish Fund.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—At the call of O'Donovan Rossa, 100 contributors to the Irish fund met to take measures to compel an accounting from the trustees. Threats of violence were freely made. Rossa stated that there were $89,000 in the hands of the trustees, and finally a committe of seven was appointed to demand an account.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, Aug 29, 1882.

The business situation throughout the country is satisfactory, with no important changes to note. The summing up of the failures within the week show 16 less than in the previous one, according to Bradstreet's. The situation in the Middle States is one of fair activity. In the West trade is in good position and the Fall season promises to be unusually active. Trade at the Eastern cities is quiet. Eastern advices show activity in most branches of industry. As Fall approaches indications of increased trade become more pronounced.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph o the BLADE say money is loaning at 4@5 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper at 6 ₱ cent. Bar silver, 114⅝c. Sterling Exchange steady; actual business, $4.85¾ for 60 days and $4.89½ for sight. Government bonds unchanged, except extended 6s, which were ¼c lower. State securities without feature. Except Tennessee new, which were a fraction lower. Railroad bonds stronger. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market was quieter but continued strong and a further advance of ¼@1½c took place in Lake Shore, Richmond & Danville, Union Pacific and Wabash preferred were prominent, while C C C & I sold up 1½c and receded 1¼c. At noon there was a general recession of ⅛@⅝c. Canada Southern leading therein.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 101; U. S. 5's extended, 101¼; 4½s coupons, 114⅝; 4's coupons, 119⅝; Pacific sixes of 95, 130.

The following will show the changes in Government bonds during the week ended Tuesday, August 22, in comparison with price on Tuesday, the week previous:

	August 29.	August 22.
U. S. 6's extended	101